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ADD PERON, BUENOS AIRES
 IN HONG KONG, THE NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY SAID CHINESE PREMIER CHAO
 EN-LAI TODAY SENT A MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO MRS. PERON OF ARGENTINA.
 THE NCNA BROADCAST MONITORED HERE SAID THE JOINT MESSAGE FROM CHAO
 AND TUNG PI-WU, ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
 SAID:

"WE ARE SHOCKED TO LEARN OF THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY
 THE LATE PRESIDENT JUAN DOMINGO PERON. PRESIDENT PERON WAS A
 CELEBRATED STATESMAN WHO WORKED ACTIVELY DURING HIS LIFETIME TO
 SAFEGUARD ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND STRENGTHEN THE CAUSE
 OF UNITY OF THE THIRD WORLD AGAINST HEGEMONISM.

"ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE, WE EXPRESS OUR
 DEEP CONDOLENCES TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
 ARGENTINA AND OUR SOLICITOUS SYMPATHY TO YOURSELF."

NCNA ALSO SAID CHENG WEI-CHIN, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA,
 WILL REPRESENT CHINA AT PERON'S FUNERAL.

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Aide Says Peron Will Go To Argentina by Year's End

Special to The New York Times.

MADRID, Aug. 15—The principal assistant to Juan D. Perón said today that the former Argentine President would return home before the end of the year.

Dr. Hector Campora, Mr. Perón's personal delegate in Buenos Aires, made the statement to newsmen here after two weeks of consultations by a large number of Peronist leaders at the Perón suburban villa. Mr. Perón has spent 12 years there out of the 17 he has been in exile since his overthrow by the armed forces in 1955.

Dr. Campora, a former dentist, refused to set a precise date for the return but he indicated that it would not meet the deadline of Aug. 25 set by the Argentine Government for all presidential candidates to establish residence in Argentina. It was the first time, however, that the Peronist forces had set a deadline of their own.

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In Madrid, Peron Appears To Lack Desire to Return

By RICHARD EDER
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, June 13—For the second time in two months a delegation of Peronist leaders, some in business suits, some in open-necked shirts befitting their status as representatives of the Argentine masses, is in Madrid to talk with Juan D. Perón.

The activity in and out of Mr. Perón's gray fieldstone house—set on a lush lawn and protected by a green fence, several policemen and two dogs—in Puerta de Hierro, Madrid's millionaires row, is a mystery to Spaniards.

Each morning at 10, Jorge Daniel Paladino, a square-faced, mustached man who heads the Justicialista party grouping Mr. Perón's more orderly followers, leaves the Monte Real Hotel and walks 300 yards downhill to the house. Mr. Paladino, who leads the Peronist delegation, lets fall no more than a few amiable and misleading words to the waiting Spanish press.

Has Avoided Interviews

In the 11 years he has lived in exile in Spain, Mr. Perón's presence has been all but invisible. He has generally avoided interviews, sees few Spaniards and does not play a major part in Madrid social life.

Only once in this time did he cause a stir. That was in 1964, when his followers in Argentina arranged for him to try to return. He got as far as Rio de Janeiro when the Argentine Government forbade his entry. He turned back.

His plane, bound for Madrid, was ordered down in Seville and he was held under guard in a Seville hotel. Finally, the Spanish Government decided to allow him to remain here, but under the strict condition that he remain from any further public political movements.

Since then he has been, if anything, even less conspicuous. But even before



IN EXILE IN SPAIN: Juan D. Peron, the former Argentine dictator, with his wife in Madrid earlier in the year.

Gen. Alejandro Agustin Lausse took over as President of Argentina in March and decided to deal with the Peronists, a steady stream of Argentine visitors came to Puerta de Hierro.

Strolls With 2d Wife

But the activity has all been behind closed doors. Sometimes, dressed in a sports jacket and silk scarf, Mr. Perón, now 76 years old, strolls downtown with his second wife, Isabela Martinez, who came here with him from Argentina and whom he later married.

He projects a sense of purposelessness, of being at loose ends, both to visitors and to those who see him on Saturdays waiting in line with his chauffeur to return empty bottles at a nearby supermarket and stopping for coffee afterward.

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Peron Cleared Of Rape Charge

From News Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, May 13—An Argentine Court today dropped charges of statutory rape against former President Juan Peron, clearing a major obstacle to his return from exile in Spain.

The court decreed that the case, involving a 14-year-old girl, was closed under the statute of limitations. The charges were filed after Peron was ousted in 1955. He has lived in Madrid since 1960.

Today's decision ended the last legal case against Peron, 75. Although the action was taken in response to an appeal by Peron's attorneys, it is considered doubtful that the former president would want to return to Argentina at this time.

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A 20 Wednesday, April 23, 1971 THE WASHINGTON POST

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Peron Will To Return On His Te

By Miguel Acóca

Special to The Washington Post

MADRID — Former dictator Juan Domingo Peron is prepared to return to Argentina and run for president if the Argentine government accepts the exiled political leader's demand for general elections within 18 months with the full participation of the peronista party.

This was disclosed Friday by Alonzo Miguel, one of several Peronista chiefs who flew to Madrid last week for secret strategy meetings with the 76-year-old Peron, who was ousted by a military coup in 1955.

Their trip—and the meetings with Peron—followed a statement by Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, Argentina's newest military ruler, indicating that his government would permit the old general to come home at long last.

Gen. Peron has not been available for comment, and his secretary has stopped answering the telephone. Other Peronistas who have met with their leader have refused to discuss Peron's future plans.

Peron has been living in quiet exile in Madrid for the past 11 years. His mansion in the elegant residential district of Puerta de Hierro is surrounded by a tall grill fence and guarded by police. He keeps two miniature poodles, and is often seen doing his own shopping at a supermarket.

All of Peron's recent visitors report that he looks fit

dependent in a Budapest workers' district defeated the Communist Party incumbent.

Disarmament

GENEVA—The Soviet Union yesterday defended at length its decision last month to drop its insistence on banning chemical and biological weapons together and to agree to ban biological weapons separately first. Though the Soviet speech did not name any critics of and vigorous exercises regularly 90-min

Sources reported that cal discussions were out dissension ranks between want to take seize power and the do take over gally, thro Peron, app by socialist recent ele Chile, was the doves, strong app his follower

His part Justicialist long been strongest some 33 pe The Peron always bec ous intra leadership ers, who ron's true politicians militant o Apart fr elections

want the two kinds of v ons dealt with together.

Election Schedul

FREETOWN, Si Leone—Prime Minis Siaka Stevens announ that general elections ar be held in his West Afr nation in 1973—the since 1967, when Ste was elected only to ousted by the military days later. He returned power the following year a counter coup.

For the Record

• Daniel J. Haugh chairman of Lockheed

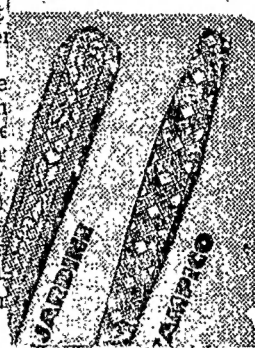
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Peron Willing
To Return,
On His Terms

All of Peron's recent visitors report that he looks fit

Apart from the demand for elections within 18 months,

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UPI-215

(PERON)

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY--SEVERAL HUNDRED ARGENTINE SUPPORTERS OF OUSTED DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON, NOW LIVING IN EXILE IN SPAIN, MET HERE SECRETLY RECENTLY TO MAP PLANS FOR HIS RETURN. IT WAS REPORTED TODAY.

A MONTVIDEO-BASED PERONIST LEADER, MAJ. PABLO VICENTE, SAID ^{MR. J} 258 ARGENTINE PERONISTS FROM THE PROVINCES AND BUENOS AIRES MET "SOMEWHERE IN MONTEVIDEO" DURING THE WEEKEND.

VICENTE SAID THE GROUP SENT A CABLE TO ARGENTINE PRESIDENT JUAN CARLOS ONGANIA ASKING HIM TO END THE "UNJUST EXILE" OF PERON AND INVITE HIM TO RETURN.

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UPI-33

(PERON)

BUENOS AIRES--INTERIOR MINISTER JUAN PALMERO SAID LAST NIGHT MRS. JUAN D. PERON MAY BE ASKED TO GET OUT OF ARGENTINA BECAUSE OF THE TUMULTUOUS DISORDERS SET OFF BY HER STAY HERE THIS WEEK.

PALMERO INDICATED ALSO THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY BAN THE PERONIST CELEBRATION OF "LOYALTY DAY"--SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW--WHICH INSPIRED MRS. PERON'S VISIT HERE.

HE WOULD NOT SAY DEFINITELY WHETHER EITHER ACTION WILL BE TAKEN.

PALMERO TALKED TO NEWSMEN AFTER CONFERRING FOR TWO HOURS WITH DEFENSE MINISTER LEOPOLDO SUAREZ AND HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCES, PRESUMABLY ABOUT POSSIBLE EMERGENCY ACTION.

~~THE ARRIVAL HERE MONDAY OF MRS. PERON, 32-YEAR-OLD THIR~~

~~FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL POLICE FORCES, PRESUMABLY ABOUT POSSIBLE EMERGENCY ACTION.~~

THE ARRIVAL HERE MONDAY OF MRS. PERON, 32-YEAR-OLD THIRD WIFE OF THE 70-YEAR-OLD ARGENTINE EX-DICTATOR, TOUCHED A WAVE OF ANTI-PERONIST DEMONSTRATIONS AND PERONIST COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS IN WHICH AT LEAST THREE PERSONS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

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UPI-34

(ARGENTINA)

BUENOS AIRES--A FORCE OF 5,500 RIOT POLICE USED TEAR GAS, TRUNCHEONS AND WATER CANNON YESTERDAY IN A FIVE-HOUR PITCHED BATTLE WITH 800 SUPPORTERS OF EXILED DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON. THE PERONISTS FOUGHT BACK WITH BRICKS, STONES AND BOTTLES.

IT WAS THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PERON'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN ARGENTINA. VIOLENCE HAD BEEN FEARED, AND AUTHORITIES WERE READY FOR IT. POLICE BATTLED THE PERONIST DEMONSTRATORS, INCLUDING MANY WOMEN, THROUGH THE CENTRAL PART OF BUENOS AIRES.

TWO POLICEMEN AND AN UNDERTERMINED NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATORS WERE INJURED. THERE WAS LITTLE GUNFIRE.

FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF NICHOLAS RODRIGUEZ REPORTED THAT 659 PERONISTS WERE ARRESTED.

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2ND NIGHT LEAD PERONISTAS (A82N)
 BY JACK BRANNAN

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UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 16 (UPI)--THE GOVERNMENT TODAY BANNED THE PERONISTS' TRADITIONAL "LOYALTY DAY" RALLY TOMORROW AND ORDERED IN 5,000 RIOT POLICE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE BY THOUSANDS OF FOLLOWERS OF THE FORMER DICTATOR.

THE PERONIST COORDINATING COUNCIL, GOVERNING BODY OF THE 3.5 MILLION FOLLOWERS OF THE EXILED LEADER, ORDERED ITS MEMBERS ON THE ALERT AND TOLD THEM TO REPEL ANY ATTEMPTS TO FORESTALL THE RALLY.

THE FAST-MOVING SERIES OF EVENTS BROUGHT WIDESPREAD FEARS OF VIOLENT RIOTING TO THIS CITY ALREADY SHAKEN BY DISORDERS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED ALMOST DAILY SINCE THE ARRIVAL MONDAY OF PERON'S THIRD WIFE, ISABEL, FROM SPAIN.

RESIDENTS NEAR A SOUTHSIDE PARK WHERE THE MAIN RALLY WAS SCHEDULED BEGAN LEAVING THEIR HOMES TONIGHT. SHOP WINDOWS IN THE SECTION WERE BOARDED UP.

THE RIOT POLICE WERE STATIONED AT RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS-- TRADITIONAL TARGETS OF REVOLT-MINDED MOBS--AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, POWER PLANTS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE PARK INTENDED FOR THE RALLY SITE WAS RINGED BY THE POLICE.

THE INTERIOR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED IT HAD BANNED THE RALLY BECAUSE OF THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE.

(PICKUP 3RD PGH A82N: THE MINISTRY SAID THE BAN)

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UPI ASNNIGHT LEAD ARGENTINA
 BY JACK BRANNAN

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17 (UPI)--A 5,000-MAN FORCE OF SPECIAL RIOT POLICE GUARDED VITAL AREAS OF THE CITY TO HEAD OFF A THREATENED PERONIST UPRISING ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUAN D. PERON'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN ARGENTINA.

THE POLICE TOOK THEIR POSITIONS LAST NIGHT WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT BANNED A PERONIST "LOYALTY DAY" RALLY SCHEDULED TODAY FOR PERON'S VISITING WIFE, ISABEL.

BUT EVEN BEFORE THE BAN WAS ANNOUNCED, PERONIST LEADERS URGED FOLLOWERS OF THE EXILED DICTATOR TO DEFY BY WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY ANY GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR TRADITIONAL "LOYALTY DAY" CEREMONIES.

OF ARGENTINA'S ESTIMATED 3.5 MILLION PERONISTS, APPROXIMATELY ONE MILLION ARE IN THE BUENOS AIRES METROPOLITAN AREA.

THE RIOT POLICE MAINTAINED POSITIONS AT RADIO AND TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS, RAILWAY STATIONS, POWER PLANTS, PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC GATHERING PLACES. A 300-MAN SQUAD SURROUNDED THE SOUTH-SIDE PARK WHERE A SPEAKER'S PLATFORM HAD BEEN ERECTED FOR THE PRINCIPAL PERONIST RALLY.

RESIDENTS OF THE AREA EVACUATED APARTMENTS AND HOMES LAST NIGHT, AND MERCHANTS BOARDED UP SHOP WINDOWS.

JOSE ALONSO, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PERONIST'S GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION, RIDICULED THE GOVERNMENT BAN ON THE RALLY. HE SAID PRESIDENT ARTURO U. ILLIA WAS AFRAID OF A PUBLIC SHOW OF SUPPORT FOR PERON.

THE INTERIOR MINISTRY SAID THE BAN WAS ISSUED TO PREVENT A CONTINUATION OF THE WEEK-LONG SERIES OF DISORDERS TOUCHED OFF BY THE PRESENCE HERE OF PERON'S WIFE.

MRS. PERON, A 45-YEAR-OLD FORMER CABARET DANCER, PLANNED TO DELIVER A MESSAGE FROM HER 70-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND TODAY IN HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE BEFORE HIS FOLLOWERS.

SINCE HER ARRIVAL FROM SPAIN LAST MONDAY, MRS. PERON HAS SPENT MOST OF THE TIME CONFERRING PRIVATELY WITH PERONIST LEADERS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MOVEMENT'S NEW COORDINATING COUNCIL. THE WYAMAN COUNCIL WAS CREATED LAST MONTH ON ORDERS FROM PERON TO UNITE THE VARIOUS PERONIST SPLINTER GROUPS.

BECAUSE OF CONTINUAL DISORDERS IN THE STREETS OUTSIDE HER APARTMENTS, MRS. PERON WAS EVICTED FROM A \$51-A-DAY SUITE IN THE FASHIONABLE ALVEAR PALACE HOTEL AND LATER ABANDONED AN APARTMENT IN A LABOR UNION LODGE. SHE SPENT THE WEEKEND IN THE SUBURBAN HOME OF A PERONIST OFFICIAL.

THE PERONISTS OBSERVE THE "LOYALTY DAY" HOLIDAY TO COMMEMORATE PERON.

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PERON'S RELEASE FROM PRISON AND ASSUMPTION OF CONTROL OF THE STATE FROM PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL ON OCT. 17, 1945. THE DRAMATIC POWER CHANGE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY A VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OF PERONISTS LED BY EVA MARIA DUARTE, WHO BECAME PERON'S SECOND WIFE FOUR DAYS LATER.

EVA PERON, WHO WAS AS POPULAR AS HER HUSBAND WITH THE PERONISTS, DIED OF CANCER THREE YEARS BEFORE PERON WAS OVERTHROWN BY A MILITARY REVOLUTION IN 1955. PERON MET HIS CURRENT WIFE IN 1956 WHILE IN EXILE IN PANAMA. THEY WERE MARRIED FIVE YEARS LATER IN MADRID, SPAIN, WHERE THEY NOW RESIDE.

EVA PERON REMAINS THE FAVORITE WIFE OF THE PERONISTS, HOWEVER. A PICTURE OF "EVITA" NOT ISABEL, WAS PLACED WITH ONE OF PERON ON THE 50-FOOT-HIGH WOODEN COLUMNS ON EITHER END OF THE SPEAKER'S PLATFORM WHERE THE PRESENT MRS. PERON WAS TO SPEAK TODAY.

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UPI-87

(PERONISTS)

BUENOS AIRES--THE PERONIST COORDINATING COUNCIL TODAY PLACED THE FOLLOWERS OF JUAN D. PERON ON ALERT, ORDERING THEM TO REPEL ANY ATTEMPTS TO FORESTALL TRADITIONAL RALLIES TOMORROW IN HONOR OF THE EXILED DICTATOR.

THE PERONIST ORDER CAME IN THE WAKE OF INTERIOR MINISTER JUAN PALMERO'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY ASK THE FORMER DICTATOR'S WIFE TO LEAVE ARGENTINA AND BAN THE "LOYALTY DAY" RALLIES WHICH INSPIRED HER VISIT HERE.

THE PERONISTS' COUNCIL, RECENTLY ORGANIZED UNDER PERON'S DIRECTION FROM SPAIN, ORDERED PERONIST LEADERS TO GATHER MEMBERS OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL BLOCS AND "AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS FROM THIS BOARD."

"IT IS EXPRESSLY DECLARED THAT THE NATIONAL PERONIST COORDINATING BOARD...IS PREPARED TO REPEL ANY AGGRESSIONS WHICH ARE PRODUCED AND TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF ALL PERONISTS IN THE COUNTRY...BY THE MEANS THAT CIRCUMSTANCES DEMAND," THE COUNCIL'S ORDER SAID.

THE COUNCIL CHARGED GOVERNMENT COMPLICITY IN THE DISORDERS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN BUENOS AIRES SINCE MRS. PERON, THE FORMER DICTATOR'S THIRD WIFE, ARRIVED HERE LAST MONDAY FROM SPAIN.

AT LEAST TWO PERSONS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED BY GUNFIRE AND MORE THAN 50 ARRESTED IN THE CLASHES BETWEEN PERONISTS AND GROUPS OF ANTI-PERONISTS.

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ADD PERONISTS, BUENOS AIRES (UPI-87)

THE INTERIOR MINISTRY TODAY BANNED THE PERONISTS' TRADITIONAL
 "LOYALTY DAY" RALLY TOMORROW HONORING FORMER DICTATOR PERON.

THE MINISTRY SAID POLICE WOULD ENFORCE THE BAN THROUGHOUT THE CITY.
 THE MINISTRY SAID THE BAN WAS ISSUED TO PREVENT FURTHER DISORDERS
 LIKE THOSE TOUCHED OFF EARLIER IN THE WEEK BY THE PRESENCE HERE OF
 PERON'S THIRD WIFE, ISABEL. SHE CAME MONDAY FROM SPAIN TO SPEAK AT THE
 RALLY.

"THESE ARE UNSETTLING FACTORS THAT ARE NOT BENEFICIAL FOR THE
 WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY," THE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. IT MADE NO
 REFERENCE TO MRS. PERON, HOWEVER.

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 SUB

IN NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINA BUENOS AIRES (A8N) SUB FOR 2ND PGH
 STARTING: THE POLICE TOOK.

A MINOR INCIDENT WAS REPORTED AT MID-AFTERNOON WHEN POLICE
 USED TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP A VROUP OF ROCK-THROWING PERONISTS
 NEAR THE PARK WHERE A "LOYALTY DAY" RALLY WAS SCHEDULED FOR PERON'S
 VISITING WIFE, ISABEL.

THE POLICE TOOK THEIR POSITIONS THROUGHOUT THE CITY LAST NIGHT
 WITHIN THREE HOURS AFTER THE GOVERNMENT BANNED THE RALLY.

(PICKUP 3RD PGH A8N: BUT EVEN BEFORE)

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Juan Peron

UPI A91N
 URGENT

1ST NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINA (A8N)
 BY JACK BRANNAN

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

BUENOS AIRES, OCT. 17 (UPI)--POLICE USING TEAR GAS AND RUBBER TRUNCHEONS TODAY FOUGHT A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE WITH ABOUT 800 TORCH-BEARING PERONIST SUPPORTERS ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUAN D. PERON'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN ARGENTINA.

POLICE BATTLED THE PERONISTS, MANY OF THEM WOMEN, THROUGH THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY. AT LEAST TWO POLICEMEN AND AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PERONISTS WERE INJURED DURING THE MELEE IN WHICH THE PERONISTS HURLED BRICKS, STONES AND BOTTLES.

THE BATTLE BEGAN AFTER NIGHTFALL WHEN THE PERONISTS ATTEMPTED TO MARCH ON THE CONGRESS BUILDING. WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED POLICE RESISTANCE TWO BLOCKS NORTHWEST OF THE BUILDING, THEY DUMPED GASOLINE AT A STREET INTERSECTION, SET IT AFIRE AND RETREATED BEHIND THE FLAMES TO ANOTHER POSITION ON ONE OF THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL THROUGHFARES, CORRIENTES AVENUE. POLICE USED 30 TRUCKS MOUNTED WITH WATER CANNONS.

A 5,000-MAN FORCE OF SPECIAL RIOT POLICE HAD GUARDED VITAL AREAS OF THE CITY TO HEAD OFF A THREATENED PERONIST UPRISING.

(PICKUP 2ND PGH: A 8N A MINOR INCIDENT)

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Juan Peron

UPI-32

(ARGENTINA)

BUENOS AIRES--PERONISTS BATTLED ANTI-PERONISTS LAST NIGHT IN THE STREET OUTSIDE THE FASHIONABLE HOTEL WHERE OUSTED EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON'S THIRD WIFE IS STAYING.

STONES AND OTHER HANDY MISSILES FLEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THERE WAS SOME CLOSE-IN FIGHTING WITH IMPROVISED CLUBS AND AT LEAST A DOZEN SHOTS WERE FIRED, BUT NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.

POLICE USED CLUBS AND TEAR GAS TO BREAK UP THE FIGHTING. AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PERSONS WERE ARRESTED.

THE TROUBLE STARTED WHEN A COLUMN OF ABOUT 300 ANTI-PERONISTS MARCHED ON THE ALVEAR PALACE HOTEL SHOUTING "WE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO OUSTED PERON," AND "WHY DIDN'T THE CLOWN (PERON) COME HOME?"

PERONISTS WHO APPARENTLY HAD ANTICIPATED THE ATTACK WERE MASSED IN THE ENTRANCES TO THE HOTEL.

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Juan Peron

UPI A105N

SUB

SUB IN NIGHT LEAD ISABELITA (A71N) BUENOS AIRES FOR 7TH AND 8TH PGHS STARTING: MRS. PERON PLANS TO RELAY, ETC.

MRS. PERON HAD PLANNED TO RELAY THE FORMER DICTATOR'S MESSAGE TO HIS FOLLOWERS IN HER FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE TOMORROW AT THE ANNUAL PERONIST "LOYALTY DAY" RALLY IN A SOUTH-SIDE PARK. BUT A GOVERNMENT ORDER WAS ISSUED TODAY BANNING THE RALLY. THE INTERIOR MINISTRY SAID THE BAN WAS TO PREVENT FURTHER DISORDERS.

THE RALLY WAS TO MARK THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF PERON'S RELEASE FROM PRISON AND ASSUMPTION TO POWER IN ARGENTINA.

PERONISTS SAID THE FORMER DICTATOR'S WORDS WERE ON A RECORDED TAPE. BUT MRS. PERON DECLINED TO CONFIRM THIS.

(PICK UP 9TH PGH: SINCE HER ARRIVAL, MRS. PERON)

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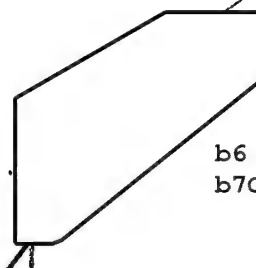
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Juan Peron

UPI-51

(ARGENTINA)

BUENOS AIRES--POLICE USED TEAR GAS EARLY TODAY TO HALT ANTI-PERONIST DISORDERS OUTSIDE THE FASHIONABLE ALVEAR PALACE HOTEL, TEMPORARY HOME OF OUSTED EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON'S THIRD WIFE ISABLE. AT LEAST 27 PERSONS, MOST OF THEM ANTI-PERONIST YOUTHS, WERE ARRESTED YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT DURING DEMONSTRATIONS OF HOSTILITY IN WHICH PERONIST LEADERS WERE REPEATEDLY STONED, EGGED OR PELTED WITH GARBAGE.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE HOTEL ON BUENOS AIRES' SMART NORTH SIDE HAS BEEN IN TURMOIL EVER SINCE MRS. PERON CHECKED IN ON HER ARRIVAL FROM MADRID MONDAY. A HOTEL EXECUTIVE SAID THE DEPOSED DICTATOR'S WIFE HAS BEEN ASKED TO MOVE OUT AND IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE THE HOTEL LATER TODAY.

A NUMBER OF MINOR STREET DEMONSTRATIONS WERE REPORTED IN THE VICINITY YESTERDAY, BUT MOST ANTI-PERONIST ACTIVITY WAS CONDUCTED FROM THE BALCONIES OF APARTMENT HOUSES ADJOINING THE ALVEAR PALACE.

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Peron Bloc Aide On Madrid Visit

MADRID, Sept. 8 (UPI) — The secretary of the Peronist (Justicialista) bloc in the Argentine House of Representatives, Maria Elena Solari de Bruni, arrived in Madrid from Buenos Aires yesterday, "on a private visit."

She said that her visit is "totally removed from political matters" and although she would like to see Peron, she will not try to in order not to perturb Spanish-Argentine relations.

Mrs. Bruni said that she is a direct assistant to Delia Pa-
rodi, who accompanied the former dictator on his trip to Argentina last December, and was expelled from Spain when she returned.

Last month, many Peronists, including four legislators, arrived in Madrid. They all claimed to be on a private visit.

*Justicialista
Spain*
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Juan D. Peron

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THE LATIN AMERICAN TIMES

September 9, 1965

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UPI-62

(PERON)
 SEVILLE, SPAIN--FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON VANISHED
 TODAY FROM HIS LUXURY SEVILLE HOTEL.

PERON SLIPPED OUT OF THE HOTEL THROUGH A LAUNDRY ROOM AND
 DISAPPEARED.

SOURCES SAID THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH EARLIER ORDERED PERON
 TO STAY IN SEVILLE, HAD AUTHORIZED HIM TO GO TO TORREMOLINOS, WHERE HE
 IS REPORTED TO HAVE RENTED A SEASIDE HOUSE.

PERON FLED SEVILLE'S ANDALUSIA HOTEL WITH FIVE OF THE AIDES WHO
 ACCOMPANIED HIM ON HIS ABORTIVE 36-HOUR JOURNEY TO AND FROM RIO DE
 JANEIRO EARLIER THIS WEEK.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN WHETHER THE POLICE HELPED PERON
 SLIP OUT OF THE HOTEL HERE.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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RUMORS ON PERON FILL BUENOS AIRES

Regime Says He Is Still In Spain—Security Tightened

Special to The New York Times
BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12—The Argentine Government clamped strict security measures on this nervous capital today after rumors swept the city that Juan D. Peron, the former dictator, was on his way here by air from Lima, Peru.

The security measures, which included police guards on all radio and television stations, were announced in a communiqué at midday.

The communiqué said: "In the face of the possible provocation of disorders, the security organizations have taken the necessary measures, within the normal means at their disposal, to conserve public tranquillity."

The communiqué only fanned the rumors, which began early in the day.

Phone Call From Lima

A telephone call to the State Intelligence Service from the Argentine Embassy in Peru is believed to have prompted a round of Cabinet meetings soon after Interior Minister Juan Palmero arrived at his office in the Casa Rosada at 4 A.M.

Defense Minister Leopoldo Suarez, the War Secretary, Gen. Ignacio Avalos, and other members of President Arturo U. Illia's Cabinet, were called in for talks.

Patrols of armed riot police were deployed throughout the city.

It was not until midday that the Government was informed that Mr. Peron, who has sworn to return to Argentina this year, had not left Madrid.

Then all three armed forces announced that troops had not been confined to barracks and that information had been received that Mr. Peron, who was deposed in 1955 and went into exile, had not left the Spanish capital.

It is believed the early morning telephone call from Lima came from Ernesto Samartino, the Argentine Ambassador to Peru, and no check with the Argentine Embassy in Madrid could be made until much later in the day.

JUAN PERON

During the afternoon Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Zavala Ortiz said the Peruvian Government "has no interest in receiving Mr. Peron," a view which coincides with that of the Chilean Government.

Chile Reported Adamant

Special to The New York Times
SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12—If Mr. Peron plans to return to Argentina soon, using Chile as a stepping stone, as many presume, this plan is doomed to failure, it was said today in official circles here.

Chile will apply strict regulations against the granting of any type of visa to Mr. Peron in Madrid if he tries to obtain one and will refuse to allow him even brief residence here if he should suddenly arrive, it was said in Government quarters.

No Confirmation in Madrid

Special to The New York Times
MADRID, Nov. 12—A psychological campaign being waged for Mr. Peron's return to power intensified here today with reports that he had secretly left Spain.

However, there was no confirmation of these reports and reliable sources said the former Argentine dictator was seen in Madrid last night.

Meanwhile Chile and Uruguay have indicated that Mr. Peron would not be welcome there on his political road back to Buenos Aires. Chile's position was reported after Mr. Peron sent his private secretary on mission to Santiago yesterday.

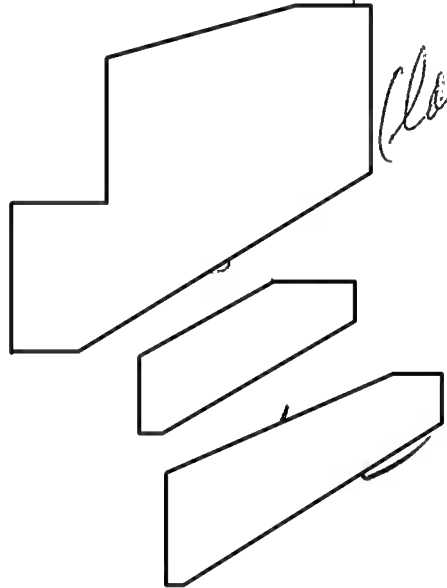
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NY Times 11/13/64 p. 16

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**Spanish Position on Peron
Is Outlined in Madrid**

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Nov. 15—The position of the former Argentine dictator, Juan D. Peron, has been clarified by sources close of the Foreign Ministry. The Clarification followed Mr. Peron's talks with four leaders of the Committee for the Return of Peron.

The sources said that as long as Mr. Peron's activities did not "endanger" Spain's relations with other friendly countries, the Spanish Government could not intervene in his activities. The Government of Argentina has made no representations to the Spanish Government concerning his activities, the sources said.

Spanish newspapers have published reports from Montevideo that Mr. Peron is expected to arrive in Uruguay Nov. 28.

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UPI-21

(PERON)

SANTIAGO--TWO PROMINENT AGENTS OF OUSTED ARGENTINE EX-PRESIDENT D. PERON WERE UNDER ORDERS TODAY TO GET OUT OF CHILE.

INTERIOR UNDERSECRETARY JUAN HAMILTON SAID JUAN M. YALGARVE, NOW PERON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, AND OSVALDO BERTOLINI, WHO FORMERLY HELD THE JOB, HAVE BEEN "ASKED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO LEAVE CHILE" BY TOMORROW.

PERON HAS VOWED THAT HE WILL RETURN TO ARGENTINA THIS YEAR FROM SPAIN, WHERE HE HAS BEEN LIVING AS A REFUGEE. HE IS EXPECTED TO TRY TO SLIP INTO THE COUNTRY FROM SOME NEIGHBORING NATION -- URUGUAY, PARAGUAY OR CHILE.

A STIR WAS CAUSED IN ARGENTINA AND PERU YESTERDAY BY REPORTS THAT THE DEPOSED DICTATOR WAS ON HIS WAY BY AIR FROM MIAMI TO BUENOS AIRES BY WAY OF LIMA. AUTHORITIES IN BOTH COUNTRIES KEPT A CLOSE WATCH ON PLANES ARRIVING FROM THE NORTH, BUT PERON DID NOT SHOW UP.

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UPI-54

(PERON)

MADRID--HIGH RANKING ARGENTINE SUPPORTERS OF JUAN PERON MET WITH
 THE FORMER DICTATOR HERE TODAY TO LAY PLANS FOR HIS RETURN TO ARGENTINA.
 PERON'S SECRETARY, JUAN JOSE ALGARVE, TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THAT "IT IS
 NOW ALMOST CERTAIN THAT PERON WILL GO BACK" TO ARGENTINA BEFORE THE
 END OF THE YEAR.

ALGARVE SAID TODAY'S "SUMMIT" MEETING WITH THE FORMER STRONGMAN'S
 TOP LIEUTENANTS MIGHT BE DECISIVE IN DECIDING ON PERON'S RETURN.
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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POLITICAL STRIFE STIRS ARGENTINA

Truce Sought by Illia Ending
as Old Hostilities Sharpen

By HENRY RAYMONT

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16—

The political truce sought by President Arturo Illia, to give Argentina time to regain her economic and social health appears to be disintegrating.

An upsurge in terrorism, militant efforts to restore the influence of Peronism and former President Arturo Frondizi's bitter attack on the government have combined to sharpen political antagonisms.

A high Government source said today that these developments, while producing tensions, have not shaken Dr. Illia's determination to pursue a conciliatory policy designed to eradicate "the old hatreds that have divided our society."

But some military figures who fear that moderation is no way to deal with extremism are pressing for a tougher stand.

Attack Breaks Lull

The relative lull in Argentine politics was shattered by an armed assault at a political dinner in honor of Dr. Frondizi last Thursday by a group of unidentified youths who shouted Peronist slogans.

The former President, who in recent months has been quietly regrouping his followers into a new party, seized upon the incident to begin an open challenge to Government.

This attack and the bitter recrimination it drew from the former President have revived the atmosphere of tension and uncertainty that has seriously disrupted economic progress in the past.

It did this mainly by focusing attention anew on the underlying struggle between forces strongly opposed to the former dictator, Juan Peron, and organized groups that appear determined to bring him back this year from exile in Spain.

Dr. Frondizi brought this issue to the surface when he declared that he suspected "subordinate officials" of the army intelligence service of involvement in the attack "as a warning of Peron of what would happen to him if he decides to return to the country."

Delegation Visting Peron

A delegation of political and labor leaders, headed by Augustin Vandor, is in Madrid to discuss political strategy with Mr. Peron. Mr. Vandor, identified with the more moderate line of "Peronism without Peron," has assumed control of the 62 Peronist unions making up the majority of the Central Labor Confederation.

The "hard line" of Peronism is represented by the National Revolutionary Peronist Movement led by Andres Framini, who was recently defeated by Mr. Vandor in union elections. A more radical group known as the Revolutionary Peronist Movement was formed on Aug. 5; it advocates "all forms of struggle" to defeat the government and to return Mr. Peron to power.

The official newspaper of the National Revolutionary Peronist Movement is directed by Mario Molotta, who has been linked by the police to "trotskyite" Peronist terrorist cells. Its current issue carries a banner headline over portraits of Mr. Peron and his late wife, Evita, proclaiming: "War to the regime." The newspaper is bitterly anti-American.

The police and security forces meanwhile continued an all-out search for about 10 youths who participated in Thursday's shooting. They arrested a 26-year-old man who had been distributing leaflets attributed to the "Peronist Youth Command." The leaflets were similar to those scattered at the banquet hall.

Officials of the Ministry of Interior took issue with Dr. Frondizi's charges and suggested that the attack had been aimed at intimidation rather than assassination. The fact that most of the shots were fired into the ceiling and that the bombs were of low power was cited in support of this theory.

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New York Post _____
The New York Times pg 11
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The Wall Street Journal 10
The National Observer _____
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PERON IS AWAITING RETURN

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Oct. 22 — Argentines close to former President Juan D. Perón said today that he was awaiting a delegation of backers from Buenos Aires to discuss again the chances of his return.

The implication was that the former dictator would remain in exile here at least for some time. In a taped address to his followers heard in a Buenos Aires demonstration last Saturday Mr. Perón had promised to "come home without fail during 1964."

Earlier this week there were renewed rumors here and abroad that he had already left Madrid for Uruguay or Paraguay. He was reliably understood to be in Madrid residence today.

A Spanish official said the former President had a valid Paraguayan diplomatic passport and was free to travel whenever and wherever he liked. Mr. Perón, who was overthrown by a military coup in 1955, has been living in Spain since 1960.

The Argentine Embassy here denied today a report that it had called the Spanish Government's attention to the former dictator's political activities in exile. However, it is known that the regime of President Arturo Illia is displeased with the backing given to Mr. Perón by part of the Spanish press.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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POLITICAL EXILES FLOURISH IN SPAIN

Peron, Trujillos and Belgians
Complicate Diplomacy

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Aug. 18 (AP) — Spain is having international trouble with some of the many exiles, remnants of dictatorial regimes or of rightist movements, who have found refuge here.

Relatives and former associates of the slain President of the Dominican Republic, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, are wanted at home and by the Swiss judiciary. Léon Degrelle, Belgian Nazi collaborator during World War II, is weighing on relations between Madrid and Brussels.

There is recurring speculation that Juan D. Perón, the former Argentine dictator, may use his comfortable Spanish haven to plot a comeback.

Right now, Spanish Government action on the Trujillos is regarded as most urgent. The Foreign Ministry informed the Dominican Republic June 12 that judicial authorities were examining a Dominican request of March 14 for the extradition of four members of the family.

Santo Domingo is pressing for a quick decision.

The relatives are Rafael Leonidas (Ramfis) Trujillo, 35-year-old son of the late dictator; Luis José León Estevez, brother-in-law of Ramfis, and Gilberto (Pirulo) Sánchez Rubi and Fernando A. (Tuntí) Sánchez, alleged henchmen who were father and son.

Santo Domingo accuses them of having carried out a massacre on a lonely farm just before leaving the Dominican Republic in November, 1961. The victims, according to the extradition request, were six prisoners who had been held in an inquiry into the assassination of General Trujillo half a year earlier, and three other men

who had been instrumental in kidnapping the six prisoners.

The Swiss request, which has reached Spain through the International Police Organization, or Interpol, is directed against Ramfis Trujillo, his 25-year-old sister Angélica and their mother, Maria Montez, who was General Trujillo's third and last wife.

They are wanted by an investigating judge in Geneva on charges of fraud, theft and forgery centering on the late dictator's huge estate.

The Trujillos are still unmolested in Spain. Ramfis's brother-in-law has just had the joy of seeing his colt Todo Azul win a fashionable race in San Sebastián. Angélica is putting the finishing touches on a \$500,000 residence in Madrid's luxury colony of Puerta de Hierro, on the capital's northwestern outskirts.

Perón a Trujillo Guest

When the Trujillo mansion was opened with a lavish party this summer, the guests included another noted Puerta de Hierro resident, General Perón.

The former dictator, who is 69 years old but looks younger, is on Spain's Sun Coast, near Málaga, completing his recovery from a prostate operation in January. His secretary said in July that he planned to return home this year "because the people need him."

The Argentine embassy in Madrid is always watching him and has repeatedly called the

attention of the Spanish Government to what it describes as his political activities. According to a recent report, former President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina is seeking a liaison with General Perón.

Madrid still has a General Perón Avenue, named after him when he was the great ally of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who was then being ostracized by the United Nations.

Another former Latin American dictator, Gen. Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, often comes to Madrid from his home in Portugal. A daughter of his is going to school here, and his wife lives here for long periods. Of all the political exiles, General Batista keeps most out of the public eye.

Drops Spanish Name

Not so Mr. Degrelle. At one time, Belgian requests for information were usually couched with the reply that no Léon Degrelle was known to be living in Spain. The former leader of the Belgian fascist movement had indeed as

sumed, Spanish name, León José de Ramírez Reina. He was also known as Juan Sánchez. Now he is again nonchalantly seeking the limelight under his real name.

During the war, Mr. Degrelle commanded a Belgian volunteer formation on Hitler's eastern front. In December, 1944, shortly after Belgium's liberation, he was sentenced to death. He was then in Germany.

In May, 1945, he managed to escape in an airplane and crash-landed in San Sebastián. He went into the real-estate business and lived for a long time at Constantina, near Seville.

Two years ago his daughter Anne-Marie was married to a Spanish lawyer in Seville, and Mr. Degrelle chose the ceremony to turn up in a white gala uniform with Nazi decorations.

Another Nazi wartime collaborator in Spain is Horia Sima, last chief of the Rumanian Iron Guard. He turns up every year in a ceremony honoring Rumanian volunteers in the Franco forces during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39.

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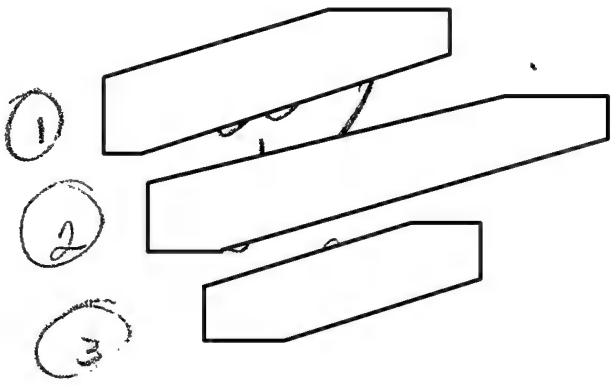
Peron Plans to Return To Argentina This Year

MADRID, July 14 (Reu-
ters)—Former President Juan
D. Perón of Argentina, in ex-
ile here, plans to return home
this year "because the people
need him," his spokesman
said here tonight.

The spokesman, Manuel Al-
garde, said the former dicta-
tor had decided that "now is
the right time."

Mr. Perón, who is 69 years
old, had a prostate operation
here in January. Last week,
after a trip to Barcelona for
a checkup, he said the results
were good.

He moved from country to
country for a time after his
overthrow in September, 1955,
but has lived outside Madrid
for some years with his third
wife, Isabel.



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UPI-122

(PERON)

MADRID--FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON IS "FIRMLY DETERMINED" TO RETURN TO "A LIBERATED FATHERLAND" THIS YEAR, A HIGH PERONIST OFFICIAL SAID TODAY.

IN A STATEMENT TO UPI, HECTOR VILLALON, WHO CALLS HIMSELF "GENERAL PERON'S DELEGATE FOR THE PERONISTA MOVEMENT'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS," SAID THE 68-YEAR-OLD ONE-TIME STRONGMAN, NOW RECOVERING FROM A PROSTATE OPERATION HAD EXPRESSED TO HIM "HIS FIRM DETERMINATION TO RETURN THIS YEAR TO THE FATHERLAND."

"HIS FIRST THOUGHT WAS TO BE INFORMED ON HOW THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PERSONIST YOUTH WAS GOING," VILLALON SAID. "THEN HE EXPRESSED EMPHATICALLY HIS FIRM DETERMINATION TO RETURN THIS YEAR TO THE FATHERLAND."

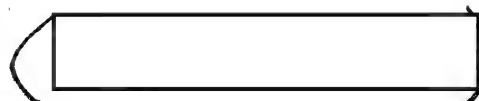
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UPI-103

(PERON)

MADRID--THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS OFFICIALLY REQUESTED THE EXTRADITION FROM SPAIN OF FORMER ARGENTINE CHIEF OF STATE JUAN D. PERON. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HERE TONIGHT.

PERON HAS BEEN LIVING IN SPAIN SINCE JAN. 29, 1960, WHEN HE ARRIVED FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN TOLD UPI "THE ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR (LG. GEN. JULIO A. LAGOS) THIS MORNING VISITED THE FOREIGN MINISTER (FERNANDO MARIA CASTIELLA) AND HANDED HIM THE OFFICIAL REQUEST FROM HIS GOVERNMENT ASKING FOR THE EXTRADITION OF JUAN DOMINGO PERON."

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UPI-34

(PERON)

BUENOS AIRES--ARGENTINA WILL ASK SPAIN TO EXTRADITE OUSTED EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON ON CHARGES OF STATUTORY RAPE INVOLVING THE TEENAGER WHO ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES SAY BECAME HIS MISTRESS AFTER HIS WIFE EVA DIED IN 1952.

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS DECIDED YESTERDAY TO PRESS THE CHARGE, WHICH HAS BEEN ON THE BOOKS SINCE 1956.

THE COURT OVERRULED JUDGE ALFREDO MANGANO, WHO HAD DECIDED AGAINST EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS "BECAUSE SPANISH LAW DOES NOT RECOGNIZE STATUTORY RAPE AS A GROUND FOR EXTRADITION."

THE DECISION SAID IT IS UP TO THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES TO DECIDE WHETHER THE CHARGE AGAINST PERON WARRANTS HIS EXTRADITION.

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Peron Ambitious

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).
 Former Argentine Dictator
 Juan Peron referred to his "10
 million ardent friends" in Ar-
 gentina in an interview pub-
 lished today by a British news-
 paper.

Gen. Peron indicated his
 political ambitions still were
 very much alive.

"I regret nothing," the exiled
 dictator told the Daily Express.
 "You may think I am a man
 of some little ambition. If I
 had not been born Peron, I
 would have liked to have been
 Peron."

He had no plans to write his
 memoirs, Gen. Peron said, "be-
 cause I am still engaged in the
 active business of living."

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Peron Off to Spain, Says He'll Return

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 25 (AP).—Juan Peron, Argentina's former dictator, today left the Dominican Republic, where he has been living in exile, en route to Spain by chartered plane.

Gen. Peron issued a press statement yesterday promising to continue directing the fight of the Peronista Party in Argentina. He said he was going to Spain to settle some "private matters" and was planning to return to the Dominican Republic in the near future.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Peron Looks Back At 2 Big Errors

By Drew Pearson

Though Drew Pearson has now returned to Washington, the following column was written from the Caribbean where he interviewed some of the exiled dictators.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic—This is a land of soft tropical days and hot Spanish tempers; a land where the singing of the nightingales and the barking of rifles break the stillness of the night, a land where you can walk palm-studded boulevards beside the lapping waves of the Caribbean and have a policeman for no reason at all suddenly tell you to walk on the other side of the street.

It's a land where the Spanish conquistadores built solid stone fortresses that rise straight up from the sea, but did not build a strong foundation of human rights. They built property rights, and later sovereign rights, but they did not build human rights.

And the battle for human rights has intensified of late and spilled blood all around the Caribbean until in some countries it's difficult to tell who is fighting for human rights and who is fighting for property rights.

Here in the Dominican Republic, ruled by Rafael Trujillo and sometimes called the haven of dictators, live two exiled presidents—Juan Peron of Argentina and Fulgencio Batista of Cuba.

Two Men in Exile: Peron has become philosophical in exile; Batista has not. Peron dances in the night clubs sometimes of an evening, or goes up to the mountains where it's cool. Batista paces the floor of his room in the Hotel Jaragua, lonesome, fretful, worried over what is happening in Cuba.

Significantly, both these presidents had the strong backing of labor. The Argentine labor unions battled for Peron to the very end, while in Cuba they refused to go out on a general strike against Batista. Even in exile, Peron recently won a tremendous victory when his labor followers elected President Frondizi.

That victory has helped to make Peron philosophical. He can look back on his mistakes. His two greatest mistakes, politically, were favoring American oil companies and opposing the Catholic Church. He antagonized the bishops by opposing the church law that children of divorced parents were illegitimate. Peron felt deeply about this, because his late wife, Evita, was the child of divorced parents and stigmatized as illegitimate.

Peron's proposal to change the oil laws to permit American firms to develop oil in Argentina also was unpopular. Significantly, President Frondizi has now given concessions to the Atlas Corporation, of which Ike's bridge-playing partner, George Allen, is a director. There has been no popular protest.

Friendship for U. S. Peron was not friendly toward the United States until the latter years of his regime. Then it hurt him politically. Batista was always friendly.

"I was a good friend of the United States," Batista reminisced to me. "When the United States was at war I gave her everything—sugar, extra landing rights, everything. A German submarine used to come up just outside Havana and taunt me—its captain spoke in Spanish, threatening to fire at the presidential palace. 'You are within range of our guns, Batista,' he used to say. 'Be careful how you help the United States.'"

"That, however, did not bother me."

"And later," continued Batista, "I broke relations with Russia, when you wanted me to. I exiled the Communist Party. Now look what's happening to the Communists under Fidel Castro. They are flocking back into power. Soon they will be running Cuba. Do you think they will help you in case war breaks again? You will have a country friendly to Russia right under the nose of the United States."

"Yet today I cannot go back to the United States, the country I befriended. You have barred me. My former neighbors in Daytona Beach, Fla., 100 of them, have signed a petition saying that I was a good neighbor, and they would like to have me back. But your government which I befriended says no. My wife and children are in the United States, but I cannot go to see them."

"I sit here in this beautiful country, and I would like to be gay," said the man who once governed Cuba. "But I am not. I think of the people who are suffering in Cuba, the people who are being killed. And I wonder what I did wrong, and what I can do to help them."

"I don't know the answers. All I know is that I have no interest in going back to Cuba as a government official. But I do want to see my family and I would like to live with my old neighbors at Daytona Beach in the country I always befriended."

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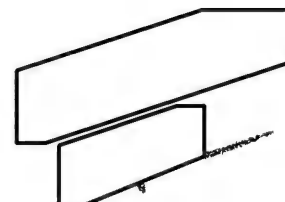
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UPI-202

(PERON)

BUENOS AIRES--FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON, WHO HAS BEEN WANDERING THROUGH THE AMERICAS SINCE HIS OVERTHROW MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO, IS PACKING HIS BAGS AGAIN, THIS TIME FOR EUROPE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

ARGENTINA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WERE REPORTED ON THE VERGE OF RESUMING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, WHICH ARGENTINA SEVERED SHORTLY AFTER PERON WENT INTO EXILE IN THAT CARIBBEAN ISLAND REPUBLIC, AND QUALIFIED SOURCES SAID THE CHIEF CONDITION WAS THAT PERON LEAVE HIS SANCTUARY THERE.

AMONG EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, PERON WAS SAID TO PREFER SPAIN, ITALY OR SWITZERLAND. THOSE GOVERNMENTS WERE SAID TO BE UNWILLING FOR THE TIME BEING TO GRANT PERON A RESIDENCE PERMIT BUT PERHAPS READY TO EXTEND HIM A TOURIST VISA.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Argentine Congress Solid Opposition

Return of Peron Seems Unlikely

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26 (UP)—Ousted Argentine Dictator Juan D. Peron probably will remain in exile, political observers said today.

Argentina
Arturo Frondizi, elected president in the nation's first free election in 30 years, declared thruout his campaign that he favored complete amnesty for all political prisoners, but he said Monday that amnesty will be granted only thru Congress and not by executive decree.

He added in reply to a direct question that it also would be entirely up to Congress to decide whether Peron would be allowed to return.

NO BOOST

Sr. Frondizi, also hinted that he would not even send a message to Congress on the subject of Peron's return, even tho the former strongman aided Frondizi's election by instructing his large bloc of followers here to support him.

If Sr. Frondizi does not initiate a move for Peron's return, it is unlikely that congress will. The two barnches of the radical party won complete control of congress, and the radicals were Peron's bitterest enemies during his 10 years in power.

ALL ALONE

Unofficial returns from Sunday's election gave Sr. Frondizi's intransigent radicals 133 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the People's Radicals, 52. No other party gained a seat.

Peronist leaders were immediately vociferous in de-



SR. FRONDIZI

manding payment for their support of Sr. Frondizi.

They demanded immediate reinstatement as a legal political party, and said they planned to reorganize with provincial party divisions.

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PERON STILL A HERO TO ARGENTINE LABOR

Supporters' Growing Power Poses Problem for Frondizi Regime

By JUAN de ONIS

Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29.—to the fifteen-member committee set up on Perón's direct orders. This was widely publicized in the half a dozen weekly newspapers that are peronist organs here.

The purpose of this committee is to register peronists for a political body that would be called the Justicialist party, if Peronist party is not acceptable to the authorities.

Recognition Promise

Up to this time President Frondizi has not honored his campaign promise to end the political discrimination against the Peronist party, which is still illegal by a decree of the preceding Provisional Government.

Peronist publications had been concentrating on the Labor Organization Law, which the Peronists wanted to enable them to control the Labor Confederation. Now that the law is in effect, the next step is party recognition.

The Government must decide, not only if the armed forces are ready to accept political legality for the Peronists, but what will happen if the Administration's Radical Intransigent party takes on its Peronist allies of last February's elections as opponents. The Peronists' strength has not been tested since 1957 and then only indirectly, when Perón's followers deposited 2,300,000 blank votes in the national election for the Constituent Assembly. There were more blanks than there were votes for Dr. Frondizi's Radical party.

If President Frondizi refuses to legalize the Peronist party, he will probably ease his situation with the armed forces, particularly the navy. But with the labor movement in Peronist hands, there is a possibility of difficulties for the Government in that direction.

Dividing Peronism

Frondizi and his advisers believe Peronism can be kept divided into the political factions which make it up by a policy of tolerance. While all pay tribute to Perón as a leader, many Peronist groups dispute the mantle of the distant chief. Repression would unite them, it is contended.

Government tacticians say there is only one thing to fear.

But will the elder statesman be satisfied with only economic gains?

This week a National Peronist Movement Reorganization Committee was established here to group the Peronist political leaders. Peronists a chance to take the political initiative, and the labor leaders were named to be held in two years.

oil production with the help of foreign capital, and industrial expansion. Continued economic stagnation would give the Peronists a chance to take the political initiative, and the labor leaders were named to be held in two years.

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Miss Gandy

ARGENTINA VOTES A PERON AMNESTY

Courts Must Decide Whether
Ex-Dictator May Return

Special to The New York Times.
BUENOS AIRES, May 22—
The Chamber of Deputies enacted an amnesty law today that will leave it up to the courts to decide whether Juan D. Peron and his followers may return to Argentina.

[President Arturo Frondizi signed the bill into law, The Associated Press reported. It had previously been passed by the Argentine Senate.]

The vote in the Chamber of Deputies came at 6:15 A. M. after a debate that lasted fourteen hours and fifty minutes. The measure was passed by an overwhelming majority, but because of mechanical difficulties no exact tally was made public.

Shortly after the debate began the doors of the chamber had to be locked. More than 3,000 spectators clogged the aisles. Among the spectators were many Peronists who have charges pending against them.

The new law provides that "ample and general amnesty" will be granted for all political crimes and for connected common and military crimes committed up to the promulgation of the law. The measure says that the amnesty will cover all deeds having labor union as well as political aims.

It also provides that no one can be "questioned, investigated, summoned to appear or molested in any way" on suspicion of having committed political

crimes. The final article reads: "All orders establishing qualifications for political labor union reasons are abolished."

Interior Minister Alfredo Vitolo, who made a long speech in favor of the bill, said previous legislation had disqualified 6,000 persons. He added that 6,400 others had been accused. President Frondizi had proclaimed amnesty during his campaign and as a result obtained an estimated 1,500,000 Peron votes. Today all but one of 131 deputies belonging to the Intransigent Radical party voted for the bill. The single exception abstained.

All those present of the five four-member minority comprising the Peoples Radical and the Liberals, voted against the measure.

Walter Perling, a member of the Peoples Radical party, referred to Señor Peron during the debate, saying: "If this is approved the fugitive type can return."



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New York Times
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PERON CLARIFIES VIEW

As He Fears Administration
of New Amnesty Law

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, May 26 (UPI)—Juan D. Perón, former Argentine dictator, said today he was not opposed to the new Argentine amnesty law for Peronists, but to the magistrates who would administer it.

In a written statement clarifying his previous charge that the amnesty was "a trap" designed to jail him and his exiled followers if they should return home Señor Perón said:

"My criticism did not refer to the text of the law nor to the intention of the government that sponsored it but rather to the magistrates who are to administer it."

He charged that the magistrates had been guilty of "a lack of fairness toward and all kinds of persecutions against Peronista citizens."

Among the top Peronists now here conferring with the former President are Jeronimo Remorino, former Foreign Minister; John William Cooke, party chief; Americo Batios, former press chief, and Roberto Galan, a party leader.

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Court Bars Peron From Amnesty

N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service. *12-10*
 BUENOS AIRES, May 30—claimed by President Arturo
 Judge Héctor Ayarragaray to Frondizi.
 day declared former President. Unke's overruled by a
 Juan Peron to be guilty of higher court the decision, in
 "treason to the fatherland" effect, means Peron cannot
 and therefore excluded him return to Argentina without
 from the general amnesty pro-charges of treason.

DOUGLAS

*John
F. Kennedy*

*Arthur
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UP262

(PERON)

BUENOS AIRES--THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OPENED THE WAY FOR OUSTED
 DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON TO RETURN HOME TODAY BY TAKING FINAL
 ACTION ON A BILL GRANTING AMNESTY TO HIM AND ALL HIS EXILED FOLLOWERS.
 THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THE BILL AND SENT IT
 TO PRESIDENT ARTURO FRONDI, WHO SIGNED IT SHORTLY AFTERWARD. IT
 WAS FRONDI, LEADER OF THE LEFT-WING INTRANSIGENT RADICAL PARTY
 AND WHO WAS ELECTED LAST FEBRUARY WITH PERONISTA SUPPORT, WHO SPONSORED
 THE BILL.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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(ARGENTINA)

BUENOS AIRES--THE ARGENTINE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES TODAY UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED A BILL GRANTING GENERAL AMNESTY TO CUSTOD EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

THE MEASURE ALREADY HAD BEEN PASSED BY THE SENATE. IT NEEDS ONLY THE SIGNATURE OF PRESIDENT ARTURO FRONDISI TO BECOME LAW.

UNDER THE TERMS OF THE GENERAL AMNESTY, PERON AND HIS SUPPORTERS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO RETURN TO ARGENTINA FROM EXILE.

A HEAVY POLICE GUARD SURROUNDED THE CAPITAL DURING THE DEBATE, TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBLE DEMONSTRATIONS.

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UP46

(ARGENTINA)

BUENOS AIRES--ARGENTINA HAS "SUSPENDED" DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC BECAUSE OF THAT COUNTRY'S FAILURE TO CURB THE ANTI-ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES OF OUSTED EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON. AUTHORITIES HERE ORDERED DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR JOAQUIN MERINO INCHAUSTEGUI TO GET OUT OF THE COUNTRY WITHIN 48 HOURS. ARGENTINE DIPLOMATS STATIONED IN CIUDAD TRUJILLO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO RETURN HOME "IMMEDIATELY."

4/10--GE1032A

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 289,656
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Juan

UP230

ADD PERCN, NEW YORK
 PERCNIST SOURCES HERE SAID THE FORMER DICTATOR HAD TELEPHONED SOME
 OF HIS FRIENDS IN NEW YORK TO SAY "GOOD BYE."

3/13/58-N1154P
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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UP220

(PERCN)

NEW YORK--JUAN PERON, EXILED FORMER PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, AND HIS
 ENTOURAGE HAVE LEFT THEIR RETREAT IN CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN
 REPUBLIC, ACCORDING TO PRIVATE ADVICES TO THE UNITED PRESS.
 U.P. SOURCES SAID THAT HE HAD LEFT THE ISLAND REPUBLIC BUT WERE NOT
 CLEAR AS TO HIS DESTINATION. THEY SAID HE DEPARTED LAST FRIDAY.
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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UP231

(PERON)

CIUDAD TRUJILLO--SOURCES CLOSE TO JUAN D. PERON INSISTED TONIGHT THAT THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA HAD NOT LEFT THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC YET, THOUGH THEY REFUSED TO REVEAL HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. THESE SOURCES CONFIRMED THAT PERON HAD CHECKED OUT OF THE LUXURY HOTEL WHERE HE HAD BEEN STAYING IN CIUDAD TRUJILLO.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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UP197

(PERON)

BUENOS AIRES--ARGENTINA TODAY LODGED A FORMAL PROTEST WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AGAINST CONTINUING POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY EX-DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON AND HIS FOLLOWERS LIVING IN EXILE THERE.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID AN ORAL PROTEST WAS MADE TO THE DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR HERE SEVERAL DAYS AGO. A FORMAL NOTE WAS HANDED TO HIM TODAY.

IT CHARGED THAT THE PERONISTAS WERE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES "WHICH VIOLATE THE MOST ELEMENTARY RULES OF ASYLUM." THE TEXT OF THE NOTE WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC, BUT A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE MADE IT CLEAR THAT ARGENTINA WAS DEMANDING AN END TO "INTERVENTION" BY PERON IN ARGENTINE POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

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PERC MANEUVERING TO GET BACK IN POWER

From a Secure Base in Venezuela He Works Through Many Agents

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/15/99 BY SP5-10M

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 18 (AP) — Angel G. Borlenghi, who came from Cuba; former Foreign Minister Hipolito J. Paz, who flew here from the United States; and former Education Minister Mendes San Martin, who has been one of the most active organizers of the so-called Peronist Commands in the countries adjoining Argentina. Also, there was a group of General Peron's associates who reached Caracas late last year after escaping from a Patagonian prison and from Chilean exile. They are Jorge Antonio, millionaire business associate of General Peron; Guillermo Patrick Kelly, who used to lead strong-arm squads of the National Liberating Alliance in Argentina; and John William Cook, a former Peronist Congressman.

Liaison Activities

On the operational level in this conspiratorial organization is Major Pablo Vicente, General Peron's aide de camp, secretary and most devoted friend, who followed him in exile through Paraguay, Panama and Nicaragua to Venezuela. Major Vicente, an affable man, has been co-ordinating Peronist activities of every type and is spokesman for the former dictator.

Last month, Major Vicente, using false papers, made a daring trip to Buenos Aires and the capitals of all the countries adjacent to Argentina to check over the Peronist organization. With considerable funds at their disposal, with their own men in all the countries involved and often with influential local friends, the Peronist envoys and associates ranging from Major Vicente to the lowliest of couriers have little trouble moving freely throughout South America.

While General Peron says the

JIMENEZ TO PERON . . .



Aldor in El Tiempo, Bogota, Colombia

"Why should they grumble if they have complete liberty to praise me?"

residence in Caracas for the last eighteen months as the most-glorified of political exiles in Latin America, General Peron, an active sexagenarian, is openly directing from this city a continent-wide organization of supporters who still hope that, through either votes or violence, he will return to power in Buenos Aires.

Latin American observers tend to doubt General Peron will ever be successful in this endeavor. But nobody denies that his efforts have immense nuisance value and have done plenty to add to the sleepless nights of the 1955 revolutionaries who are seeking to steer Argentina toward elections Feb. 1 and a democracy.

Which Course?

It appears, however, that at present General Peron and his staff, which is something of a floating Cabinet in exile, have been making up their minds as to whether to follow in the footsteps of the forthcoming election.

month General Peron has been here over a protracted period of his top aides, some of whom live in Venezuela and some of whom commuted to the occasion for the occasion. Interior Minister

February elections will be a farce, he appears uncertain whether to throw his weight behind a Presidential candidate and Congressional candidates who can do him the most good in the long run or to concentrate on a campaign of terrorism and sabotage. His advisers here are said to be split on the matter.

Although it is not known just how much money General Peron has, it has been enough for large-scale investments in Venezuela and to finance his extensive propaganda, infiltration and sabotage network. He clearly makes money here. His interests range from machinery and equipment imports and sales to real estate and contracting companies and the soft drink industry.

Links With Regime

Dr. Laureano Vallenilla Lanz, ousted last week from the post of Venezuela's Minister of Interior by President Perez Jimenez, is believed to have been one of General Peron's business associates.

It was Dr. Vallenilla, along with the former chief of the Secret Police, Pedro Estrada, who protected General Peron here and gave him the extraordinary

freedom of operations that he still enjoys.

What General Peron's future now will be in Caracas is not clear, in view of the shifting situation here, but the chances are that so long as President Perez Jimenez remains in power, General Peron is safe. If ever he has to leave Venezuela, it is doubtful whether any Latin American country, with the possible exception of the Dominican Republic, will receive him.

Although General Peron has been of dubious value to General Perez Jimenez — General Peron's presence in Venezuela led to a break in relations with Argentina last July and has irritated the Roman Catholic Church and the armed forces here — the President is committed to go on protecting the Argentine exile.

It is unlikely that General Peron and General Perez Jimenez have met more than a few times since the former arrived here, and informed quarters are not inclined to believe reports that General Peron has been directly advising the Venezuelan President. Dr. Vallenilla, however, was said to have received plenty of General Peron's advice.

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UP20

(PERON)

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, D.R.--OUSTED ARGENTINE EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON
 DRIVEN OUT OF VENEZUELA BY LAST WEEK'S REVOLUTION, STOPPED OFF HERE
 TODAY ON HIS WAY TO EUROPE.

PERON, WHO ARRIVED LAST NIGHT IN A SPECIAL PLANE MADE AVAILABLE BY
 VENEZUELA'S NEW GOVERNMENT TO HASTEN HIS DEPARTURE FROM THAT CCUNTRY,
 SAID HE WOULD STAY ONLY A FEW DAYS BEFORE CCNTINUING HIS JOURNEY
 EASTWARD.

(THE DEPOSED DICTATOR'S DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE WOULD BE A VICTORY FOR
 THE REVOLUTIONARY ARGENTINE REGIME OF PRESIDENT PEDRO E. ARAMBURU,
 WHICH HAS BEEN TRYING FOR MONTHS TO GET PERON OUT OF THE WESTERN
 HEMISPHERE.)

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN IN CARACAS SAID LAST NIGHT THAT PERON WAS NOT
 ORDERED TO LEAVE VENEZUELA, "BUT WE HAVE NO OBJECTION TO HIS GOING TO
 CIUDAD TRUJILLO."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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UP24

(VENEZUELA)

CARACAS--FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON SAID LAST NIGHT HE WOULD SOON JOIN OUSTED PRESIDENT MARCOS PEREZ JIMENEZ IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND THEN GO TO EUROPE FOR A LONG REST.

PERON DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS IN TWO VENEZUELAN NEWSPAPERS, LA ESFERA AND ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, THAT HE HAD ADVISED THE SECRET POLICY ON HOW TO DEAL WITH OPPOSITION TO THE PEREZ JIMENEZ REGIME.

PERON SPOKE TO REPORTERS IN THE DOMINICAN EMBASSY WHERE HE IS A GUEST OF DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR RAFAEL BENNELLY.

THE AMBASSADOR ADDED THAT PERON WOULD "NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST DIFFICULTY IN RECEIVING PERMISSION TO VISIT SANTO DOMINGO BUT HE HAS NOT YET TAKEN ANY ACTION IN THIS DIRECTION."

EARLIER REAR ADM. WOLFGANG LARRAZABAL, PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT JUNTA, SAID PERON COULD LEAVE VENEZUELA ANY TIME HE DESIRES BUT THAT HE ALSO COULD REMAIN HERE IN HIS STATUS AS A POLITICAL EXILE.

PERON TOLD THE UNITED PRESS HE MAY TAKE OFF BY PLANE AT ANY TIME "TO TAKE A REST."

HE SAID HE HAD COME TO THE DOMINICAN EMBASSY "IN ORDER NOT TO CREATE PROBLEMS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA" BROUGHT ON BY ANY ATTEMPTS BY ARGENTINIANS TO KILL HIM.

THE U.S. MEANWHILE CAME UNDER SHARP CRITICISM FROM JOVITO VILLALBA, HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN UNION AND ONE OF THE NATION'S MOST IMPORTANT POLITICAL LEADERS.

VILLALBA FLEW IN FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER FIVE YEARS IN EXILE THERE AND ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF RECOGNIZING AND ASSISTING DICTATORSHIPS. HE SPECIFIED THAT OF PEREZ JIMENEZ IN VENEZUELA, FULGENCIO BATISTA IN CUBA, PRESIDENT GEN. HECTOR B. TRUJILLO MOLINA IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON FORMOSA.

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ju
(T. Mason)

KP206

(PERON)

CARACAS, VENEZUELA--OUSTED ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON FLED TO CIUDAD TRUJILLO TODAY AFTER TWO SMALL BANDS TRIED TO SMASH INTO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EMBASSY WHERE HE HAD TAKEN REFUGE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR PERON, WHO HAD BEEN GIVEN ASYLUM IN THE EMBASSY, SAID THE EXILED DICTATOR LEFT CARACAS FOR THE DOMINICAN CAPITAL AT 3:30 P.M. EST ABOARD A SPECIAL VENEZUELAN AIR FORCE PLANE.

THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT JUNTA GRANTED PERON SAFE CONDUCT AND PLACED AN AIR FORCE DC-3 TRANSPORT AT HIS DISPOSAL. PERON WAS THE ONLY PASSENGER ABOARD THE CRAFT WHICH TOOK OFF FROM AN AUXILIARY FIELD OUTSIDE CARACAS.

TWO CRONLES OF PERON--AMERICO BARRIOS AND JOHN WILLIAM COOKE--REMAINED AT THE DOMINICAN EMBASSY WHERE THEY FLED WITH THE FORMER DICTATOR.

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Peron Report Denied

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 16 (AP).—Peronista sources last night denied a report published in Bogota, Colombia, that Argentine ex-Dictator Juan Peron has left Caracas and taken refuge in the Dominican Republic.

The informants said they saw and talked with Peron in Venezuela yesterday.

Peron was granted political asylum in 1956. Deposed in 1955, he spent brief periods in Paraguay, Panama and Nicaragua, before coming here.

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Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
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 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
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SIAC Document PERON

(VALDES)

PANAMA CITY--COL. HECTOR VALDES, CHIEF OF THE SECRET POLICE, DISCOUNTED REPORTS TODAY THAT TWO URUGUAYANS ARRESTED SATURDAY FOR GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES CAME TO PANAMA TO ASSASSINATE REFUGEE ARGENTINE EX-PRESIDENT AND JUAN D. PERON.

VALDES SAID THE PRISONERS, JOSE E. PICARDO AND ENESTO LOPEZ, PROBABLY WILL BE SHIPPED OUT OF THE COUNTRY TOMORROW.

THE URUGUAYANS STOPPED OFF HERE FRIDAY ON THEIR WAY HOME AFTER A PRIVATE PLANE IN WHICH THEY HAD HOPED TO REACH THE UNITED STATES CRACKED UP IN MEXICO. THEY TOLD IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES THEY WOULD BE STAYING AT THE PANAMA HOTEL, BUT ACTUALLY DID NOT REGISTER THERE OR AT ANY OTHER HOTEL IN PANAMA CITY.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Peron to Visit Four European Countries

MILAN, Italy, March 15 (UP)—An Italian industrialist reported today Argentine ex-president Juan D. Peron plans to visit West Germany, France, Italy and Switzerland as a tourist this spring.

Severo B. Vailati said the deposed Argentine dictator will leave Panama on his way to Europe late next month "barring unpredictable political developments in South America."

"Peron will not seek political asylum in any of the four European countries," the Italian said. "He will travel under a tourist visa."

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Wash. Star
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N. Y. Mirror
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 Miss Gandy ☒

MR. BRANDAN

(PERON)

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA--JUAN D. PERON, OUSTED DICTATOR OF ARGENTINA, WAS GIVEN FORMAL PERMISSION BY THE PANAMA GOVERNMENT TODAY TO RESIDE IN THE COUNTRY AS A POLITICAL EXILE.

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MR. BRANIGAN

JOHN DOMINGUE PRA.

ADD PERON, COLON
 THE FORMER ARGENTINE STRONGMAN HAS TAKEN AN APARTMENT IN A MODERN
 BUILDING ONE BLOCK AWAY FROM THE U.S. EMBASSY IN PANAMA CITY.
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 MR. BRANNIGAN ✓

(PERON)

COLON, PANAMA--JUAN D. PERON, WHO WAS KICKED OUT AS ARGENTINE DICTATOR LAST YEAR, WAS OUSTED FROM HIS HOTEL TODAY. THE FORMER ARGENTINE PRESIDENT LEFT THE HOTEL WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON BY REQUEST. HE DROVE OFF IN HIS GRAY CADILLAC BOUND FOR PANAMA CITY, WHERE HE IS EXPECTED TO MOVE INTO A SMALL HOUSE IN SUBURBAN BELLA VISTA.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY, WHICH OWNS THE WASHINGTON, WAS ORDERED BY THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT TO TOSS OUT PERON. THE EVICTION NOTICE WAS SERVED LAST WEEK, BUT NO REASON WAS GIVEN AND THE COMPANY STILL DECLINED COMMENT TODAY.

PERON HAD TERMED HIS OUSTER FROM THE HOTEL AN "OUTRAGE." HE DEMANDED A WRITTEN STATEMENT FROM THE HOTEL MANAGEMENT EXPLAINING THAT HE WAS NOT BEING EVICTED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT. HE DIDN'T GET IT. THE MANAGER EXPLAINED THAT THIS WAS NOT THE CUSTOM OF THE HOTEL. PERON DID NOT MAKE IT AN ISSUE.

THE FORMER PRESIDENT THANKED THE MANAGER FOR THE COMFORT OF HIS THREE-MONTH STAY IN THE HOTEL IN WHICH HE TOOK UP RESIDENCE AFTER HE FLED INTO EXILE.

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MR. BRANIGAN

20 MAR 11 1956

(PERON)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO FORCE FORMER ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON TO LEAVE THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED HOTEL WASHINGTON IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

THE ACTION CAME AFTER SEVERAL CONGRESSMEN PROTESTED AGAINST PERMITTING THE OUSTED ARGENTINE PRESIDENT TO LIVE IN THE HOSTLERY.

A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THE DECISION WAS MADE "SOME WEEKS AGO." HE SAID THAT IF PERON CONTINUED TO STAY AT THE HOTEL, IT "COULD BE INCORRECTLY CONSTRUED." HE SAID THE U.S. GOVERNOR OF THE CANAL ZONE HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO MAKE SURE THAT PERON MOVES.

"INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT" WERE SENT TO MAJ. GEN. JOHN S. SEYBOLD, CANAL ZONE GOVERNOR. SEYBOLD, AS GOVERNOR, OPERATES THE HOTEL THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

"IT WAS LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE GOVERNOR'S DISCRETION AS TO WHEN AND IN WHAT MANNER HE WOULD CARRY OUT THESE INSTRUCTIONS," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

HE SAID OFFICIALS WERE SURE PERON WOULD LEAVE THE HOTEL SHORTLY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD CALLED "COMPLETELY UNFOUNDED" REPORTS THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD PRIVATELY OFFERED TO PERMIT PERON REFUGE IN THE HOTEL.

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MR. BRADY

(PERON)

PANAMA--OUSTED ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON ADMITS IN HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK "MIGHT IS THE RIGHT OF BEASTS" THAT HIS FOLLOWERS IN ARGENTINA ARE ENGAGED IN SABOTAGE AND OTHER "BLIGHTING" TACTICS AGAINST THE PRESENT REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

A 10,000 COPY PAPER BOUND EDITION OF PERON'S BOOK IS EXPECTED TO APPEAR HERE WITHIN A MONTH. IT WILL BE PRINTED IN THE SHOPS OF THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION, AS A VENTURE BY THREE LOCAL NEWSPAPERMEN HEADED BY GUILLERMO VEGA, DIRECTOR OF LA NACION.

PERON PREDICTS THAT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN BUENOS AIRES WILL COLLAPSE BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADMINISTRATIVE KNOW-HOW.

"WHEN THIS TIME COMES," THE BOOK SAYS, "EVERY PERONIST WILL BE AT HIS POST OR CARRYING OUT HIS MISSION...THEY HAVE BEEN DIRECTED NOT TO KILL USELESSLY BUT TO PRACTICE PASSIVE RESISTANCE."

"WORKERS LABOR AS INDIVIDUALS AT BLIGHTING THE PRESENT REGIME AND SABOTAGE AND ARE ALWAYS READY FOR JOINT ACTIONS. THIS MOOD IS BECOMING PROGRESSIVELY MORE INTENSE. OUR PERONIST POLICIES ARE THE ANSWER TO DICTATORIAL POLICIES. WE WILL SEE WHO DEFEATS WHOM."

WITH BUT A FEW EMBELISHMENTS, THE BOOK REPEATS THE STATEMENTS MADE FREQUENTLY BY PERON BOTH BEFORE AND SINCE HIS OVERTHROW.

2/22--N644P

JUAN DOMINGO PERON

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 Miss Gandy ☐

MR. BRANIGAN

(PERON)

PANAMA CITY--DEPOSED ARGENTINE DICTATOR JUAN D. PERON WILL SEEK PERMISSION TO BECOME A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF PANAMA SO HE CAN REMAIN HERE AFTER HIS TOURIST VISA EXPIRES MONDAY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

ARGENTINE EX-AMBASSADOR CARLOS PASCALI SAID PERON WILL RETAIN AN ATTORNEY TO TAKE CARE OF THE FORMALITIES, WHICH CONSIST MAINLY OF THE DEPOSIT OF A \$200 BOND.

PASCALI SAID PERON IS "MOST CONTENTED AND COMFORTABLE" IN PANAMA, THE SECOND COUNTRY WHERE HE HAS LIVED SINCE HE FLED FROM ARGENTINA LAST YEAR.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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ADD PERON, BUENOS AIRES (125P)

PERON HIMSELF IS IN PANAMA, AND HAS APPLIED FOR A VISA TO ENTER MEXICO. HE FLED TO PANAMA FROM PARAGUAY, WHERE HE TOOK REFUGE WHEN A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION OVERTHREW HIS REGIME LAST SEPTEMBER.

THERE HAVE BEEN FREQUENT REPORTS IN THE PAST THAT SOME OF HIS FOLLOWERS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO SLIP BACK INTO ARGENTINA TO FOMENT DISSENSION AGAINST THE PRESENT REGIME.

MONTEVIDEO NEWSPAPERS REPORTED PREVIOUSLY THAT RADEGLIA HAD BEEN IN URUGUAY THIS WEEK. BUT TOP MONTEVIDEO POLICE AUTHORITIES TOLD THE UNITED PRESS THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN IN THAT COUNTRY FOR THE PAST MONTH.

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JUAN DOMINGO PERON

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SK
Juan Domingo Peron

(RUDEL)

CORDOBA ARGENTINA--COL. HANS HLRICK RUDEL, NAZI LUFTWAFFE ACE, FLED TO PARAGUAY THIS WEEK BUT LEFT BEHIND HIM LETTERS LINKING OUSTED DICTATOR PERON WITH NAZI LEADERS, GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATORS SAID.

RUDEL, ONE-LEGGED STUKA AND FIGHTER PILOT, WAS CREDITED WITH SINKING THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP MURAT AND TWO CRUISERS, AND WITH KNOCKING OUT 532 TANKS IN THE EASTERN FRONT.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE RAIDED RUDEL'S HOME AT VILLA CARLOS PAZ, ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF LAKE SAN ROQUE AND FOUND A VOLUMINOUS FILE OF CORRESPONDENCE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

DR. CARLOS HERNANDEZ ORDONEZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SAID THE

LETTER EXCHANGED BETWEEN PERON AND RUDEL SHOWED THE TWO WERE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS. ANOTHER LETTER INDICATED A SISTER OF HITLER'S IS ALIVE IN GERMANY BUT LIVING IN POVERTY.

ANOTHER LETTER SHOWED THAT SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BRITISH FASCIST LEADER, VISITED ARGENTINA SOME YEARS AGO, SAW PERON AND RUDEL AND ASKED PERON TO ALLOW RUDEL TO VISIT EUROPE. MOSLEY SAID AT THAT TIME THAT HIS VISIT WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELLING BOOKS.

RUDEL, ON WHOM HITLER PERSONALLY BESTOWED THE NAZI GOLD OAK LEAVES, ESCAPED TO ARGENTINA AT THE END OF THE WAR. HE WAS HIRED AS A TEST PILOT AT THE CORDOBA AIRPLANE FACTORY EARLY IN 1947, AS WAS ADOLF GALLAND, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE LUFTWAFFE FIGHTER COMMAND, AND OTHER TOP NAZI AIRMEN.

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(PERON)

COLON, PANAMA--OUSTED ARGENTINE PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON PREDICTED THE DOWNFALL WITHIN 18 MONTHS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT WHICH TOPPED HIM FROM POWER.

IN AN INTERVIEW AT THIS PORT ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE OF THE PANAMA CANAL, PERON DEFENDED HIS OWN DECADE IN POWER, AND ATTACKED THE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT EDUARDO LONARDI.

"ANY GOVERNMENT THAT NEEDS THE ARMY AND NAVY TO KEEP POWER CANNOT REMAIN LONG," HE SAID.

"I GIVE THEM NO MORE THAN 18 MONTHS."

HE ALSO PREDICTED ECONOMIC TROUBLES AHEAD FOR LARGE AMERICAN FIRMS DOING BUSINESS IN ARGENTINA.

PERON SAID THAT UNDER HIM, ARGENTINA HAD ACHIEVED ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL BALANCE.

HE SAID HE HAD BEEN MAKING IT EASY FOR SUCH BIG AMERICAN FIRMS AS KAISER, SQUIBB AND STANDARD OIL TO OPERATE IN ARGENTINA.

NOW, HE SAID, THE "UNBALANCED PRESENT SITUATION AND THE NEW EXCHANGE RATE OF 18 PESOS TO THE DOLLAR WILL MAKE IT VERY DIFFICULT FOR THESE CONCERNS TO MAKE ANY PROFIT ON THEIR INVESTMENTS."

HE SAID HE "HAS HOPES" HE MIGHT RECEIVE GUARANTEES ENABLING HIM TO RETURN TO ARGENTINA AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN "NOW THAT I HAVE DEFINITELY RETIRED."

CONCENTRATING ON THE THEME THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF REVOLUTIONARIES WHO OUSTED HIM LAST SEPTEMBER WAS UNSTABLE, PERON PREDICTED THAT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND ARGENTINA WOULD DETERIORATE.

HE SAID THERE "NEVER WAS ANY QUESTION THAT THE UNITED STATES OFFICIALLY INTERVENED IN ANY WAY" IN THE REVOLT THAT LED TO HIS DOWNFALL AND EXILE.

HE SAID IT "COULD BE" THAT SOME AMERICAN BUSINESS FIRMS OPERATING IN ARGENTINA WERE INTERESTED IN SEEING HIM BOOTED OUT.

HE SAID HE THOUGHT NONE OF THE BIG INDUSTRIES WHICH HE HAD AIDED OPPOSED HIM, "BUT OTHER CONCERNS SUCH AS THOSE THAT GAVE SUPPORT TO THE EXPROPRIATED NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA AND STOOD TO GAIN FINANCIALLY BY MY DOWNFALL" WERE ROOTING FOR HIS OPPOSITION.

BUT HE SAID IT WAS "RIDICULOUS" TO THINK THAT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE WANTED HIM OUT OF THE WAY.

ASKED ABOUT REPORTS THAT HE HAD TAKEN A FORTUNE OUT OF ARGENTINA, PERON SAID THEY WERE "ABSOLUTELY FALSE."

HE SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN EASY FOR HIM TO SHIP LARGE AMOUNTS OF CASH OUT OF ARGENTINA AND "SOMETIMES NOW I REGRET THAT I DIDN'T DO SO."

"IF I HAD I WOULDN'T HAVE TO GO TO WORK NOW."

PERON SAID HE WAS WRITING A BOOK, LA FUERZA ES EL DERECHO DE LAS BESTIAS (MIGHT IS THE RIGHT OF BEASTS), AND HOPED TO HAVE IT FINISHED IN ABOUT 20 DAYS IN THE QUIET, IF SULTRY, HAVEN OF PANAMA.

HE SAID HE WAS THINKING ABOUT AN INVITATION TO VISIT CUBA, AND STILL PLANS TO GO EVENTUALLY TO NICARAGUA TO SEE PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA.

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JUAN D. PERON

ADD PERON, CARACAS

PERON SAID THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION OF LABOR (CGT), MAINSTAY OF HIS FALLEN REGIME, "IS CAPABLE OF OVERTHROWING" (PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT EDUARDO LONARDI)."

"THEY ARE 6,000,000 MEN ABLE TO ACT LEGALLY AS WELL AS ILLEGALLY," PERON SAID WHEN HE ARRIVED HERE. HE SAID THE CGT HELD THE BALANCE OF POWER IN ARGENTINA.

PERON VIRTUALLY ANNOUNCED HE WAS THROUGH WITH POLITICS BUT THAT HIS FOLLOWERS WERE STILL STRONG.

THE OUSTED DICTATOR DENIED THAT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY HAD A HAND IN HIS OVERTHROW.

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(PERON)

PANAMA CITY--ARGENTINE EX-PRESIDENT JUAN D. PERON PREDICTED THAT HIS POLITICAL MOVEMENT WILL "EMERGE STRONGER THAN EVER" FROM ITS PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

"IF THERE HAD BEEN NO CHRISTIANS THROWN TO THE LIONS, CHRISTIANITY WOULD NOT HAVE SURVIVED ITS FIRST CENTURY," SAID THE ARGENTINE EXILE.

THE DEPOSED DICTATOR ARRIVED HERE EARLY TODAY ON A SLOW-MOTION TRIP FROM INTERNMENT IN PARAGUAY TO A NEW EXILE HAVEN IN NICARAGUA. HE WILL REMAIN HERE UNTIL 2 P.M. TOMORROW AS THE GUEST OF HIS REGIME'S FORMER AMBASSADOR.

PERON TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE HE PLANS TO STAY IN LATIN AMERICA AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE "BROTHERHOOD WHICH EXISTS AMONG LATIN AMERICANS."

HE SAID HE HAS NEVER BEEN "AN ENEMY OF THE UNITED STATES," BUT THAT HE HAS NO REASON TO GO TO THAT COUNTRY. HE ADDED THAT HE HAS NEITHER THE TIME NOR THE MONEY TO GO TO EUROPE "AT PRESENT."

THE EX-PRESIDENT SAID HE HAS COMPLETED ABOUT A THIRD OF HIS MEMOIRS, WHICH ARE TO BE TITLED "POWER, A RIGHT OF BEASTS"--A PHRASE TAKEN FROM THE SPEECHES OF THE ROMAN ORATOR CICERO.

PERON SAID HE CHOSE NICARAGUA AS A PLACE OF REFUGE BECAUSE PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA SENT HIM A "KIND MESSAGE--BUT NOT EXACTLY AN INVITATION"--AFTER HE WAS OVERTHROWN BY A REVOLUTION IN SEPTEMBER.

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JUAN D. PERON

(PERON)

TAMARINDO, NICARAGUA--PRESIDENT ANASTASIO SOMOZA SAID HE WOULD WELCOME OUSTED ARGENTINE PRESIDENT PERON AS A "PERSONAL FRIEND IN MISFORTUNE" BUT THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT HIM TO REMAIN LONG IN NICARAGUA. PERON IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN MANAGUA LATE TONIGHT OR EARLY TOMORROW, ENDING A LONG FLIGHT FROM PARAGUAY BY EASY STAGES. SOMOZA SAID HE WOULD HAVE PERON BROUGHT TO HIS HUGE PACIFIC COAST RANCH OF TAMARINDO, ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANAGUA, "AS MY PERSONAL GUEST."

"NICARAGUA HAS A TRADITION FOR HOSPITALITY AND ALWAYS WELCOMES ITS FRIENDS, WHETHER THEY ARE IN GOOD FORTUNE OR BAD," SOMOZA TOLD A CORRESPONDENT WHO VISITED HIM AT HIS RANCH.

"PERON WAS GOOD TO ME AND, AS A MAN, I CANNOT REFUSE HIM AS A FRIEND IN MISFORTUNE," HE ADDED. SOMOZA VISITED PERON IN BUENOS AIRES ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO. THEY BECAME GOOD FRIENDS AND SOMOZA BROUGHT BACK A STRING OF ARGENTINE RACE HORSES, SOME OF THEM THE GIFT OF PERON.

SOMOZA SAID HE HAD NO IDEA HOW LONG PERON PLANNED TO STAY AND THAT HE DID NOT EXPECT A LONG VISIT, BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE VISITOR WOULD BE WELCOME AS A PERSONAL GUEST.

PERON WROTE HIM FROM HIS FORM ASYLUM IN PARAGUAY, REMINDING SOMOZA OF THE INVITATION HE HAD EXTENDED HIM TO VISIT NICARAGUA, DURING SOMOZA'S VISIT TO BUENOS AIRES IN 1953, SOMOZA SAID TM.

"AND I WROTE RIGHT BACK TELLING HIM TO COME AHEAD," HE ADDED.

THE PRESIDENT SAID HE WOULD SEND A PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY TO LAS MERCEDES AIRPORT, OUTSIDE MANAGUA, TO GREET PERON AND BRING HIM TO TAMARINDO. THE 50-MILE ROAD FROM MANAGUA TO TAMARINDO IS MOSTLY UNPAVED AND ROUGH.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONLY PERON AND ONE AIDE WOULD STAY WITH SOMOZA AT THE TWO-STORY RANCH-HOUSE, ON A WOODED HILL, A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE MANAGUA TO LEON ROAD.

"I HAVE NO SPECIAL PLANS TO ENTERTAIN GEN. PERON," SOMOZA SAID. "HE WILL BE MY HOUSE GUEST AND I ASSUME HE WILL GO WHERE I GO. I MIGHT EVEN GIVE HIM A CHANCE TO DO SOME WORK WITH A PICK AND SHOVEL."

SOMOZA USES THIS RANCH AS HIS HEADQUARTERS WHILE SUPERVISING THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUERTO SOMOZA, 10 MILES TO THE SOUTH. HE OFTEN SWINGS A SPADE WITH THE LABORERS BUILDING NICARAGUA'S NEW SEAPORT.

WHILE BEING INTERVIEWED EXCLUSIVELY BY A UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, SOMOZA SAT ON A ROUGH-HEWN KITCHEN TABLE ON AN UPSTAIR VERANDA IN FRONT OF HIS BEDROOM, WHERE HE HAD BEEN WORKING ON GOVERNMENT PAPERS. THE PRESIDENT APPEARED TIRED AFTER THE MORNING'S WORK ON THE FARM, AND WAS NOT TOO EAGER TO DISCUSS THE PERON VISIT.

HE SAID PERON WILL BE WELL GUARDED DURING HIS STAY. SOMOZA KEEPS A NATIONAL GUARD DETACHMENT HOUSE IN CORRUGATED METAL BARRACKS BEHIND THE RANCH HOUSE. ARMED GUARDS BEHIND BARBED WIRE FENCES AND IN PILLBOXES ALWAYS ARE ON DUTY.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Peron The People's Choice

Of the least surprising events of the year is General Juan Peron's re-election as President of Argentina. Nevertheless, the fact must be conceded that his margin of victory has turned out to be even greater than a lot of people had expected—a figure exceeding the 55 per cent majority that voted for him in 1946.

It must be conceded, too, that the election itself—though preceded by such dictatorial actions as the suppression of great independent newspapers like La Prensa and the denial of equal campaigning facilities to the opposition—seems to have been a relatively free one. At any rate, in contrast to strictly totalitarian polling techniques, Argentina's voters at least have had an opportunity to cast their ballots in secret, without interference or intimidation, for rival candidates. The fact that most of them—with women taking part for the first time—have given record-breaking support to the general is therefore pretty good evidence that he is really the people's choice, with his popularity having grown rather than diminished during the past six years.

This is perhaps the only surprising aspect of President Peron's re-election. Prior to the vote, and on the heels of the abortive revolt in Buenos Aires last September, many observers had the feeling that his majority, though taken for granted, would be less than the one he polled in 1946. The feeling was based on the fact that large segments of the population seem to be anything but pleased with the results of his economic policies, notably the attempt to convert the country—which is predominantly and richly agricultural—into an industrialized state. That program, in addition to robbing cattle raisers and farmers of the incentive to produce surpluses of meat and grain for export, has brought about a noticeable decline in Argentina's high living standards, in urban as well as rural areas. Obviously, however, the great bulk of the electorate must still be quite satisfied or it would not have voted more strongly than ever for the general.

Certainly, in view of the election returns, there can be no doubt that President Peron's popularity is solidly based. Much as it may reflect poor judgment on the part of the voters, the size of his victory margin is proof enough that his policies—economically risky and politically dictatorial—are policies favored by most of the Argentine people at this time. The Argentine people, moreover, have shown that they do not take kindly to criticism or pressure from the United States. They still remember with resentment former Ambassador Spruille Braden's heavy-handed meddling in their internal political affairs—a resentment that the Peronistas effectively exploited in the recent campaign, even though our official policy has long since repudiated the Braden approach.

What remains to be seen now is whether President Peron, having won this big new vote of confidence, will grow more dictatorial or less. The fact that the returns show a dissenting minority of upward of 40 per cent, coupled with the fact that opposition is reported to exist in the Argentine army, may exercise a restraining influence on him. In any event, however, our own official policy must continue to operate in keeping with the reality that he has the mass of the people strongly behind him as he prepares to start his second six-year term.

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Peron Leads 2-1, in First Vote Returns

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (AP). President Peron, seeking re-election, took a big lead over his opponents in the first scattered returns from today's election in Argentina.

The first 323 of the country's 36,225 precincts gave Peron 51,868 votes to 23,165 for Radical party candidate Ricardo Balbin, the president's chief opponent, according to figures released by the under-secretary of information.

Communists Trail

The Socialist and Communist candidates were receiving scattered votes, but Peron was getting an overall majority of nearly two to one.

First returns were for the most part from Buenos Aires, which has 6,092 precincts and was believed to have cast about 20 per cent of the total national vote. The early returns included results from voting places for both men and women. The women, balloting for the first time in Argentina, vote at separate tables. Forty-seven women, all Peronistas, are seeking election to the house of deputies (congress). Mrs. Eva Peron, the president's ailing wife, heads the powerful Peronista Women's party.

Radicals Protest

The Radical party, which represents Peron's principal opposition, said there was no trouble but complained that the Peronistas had violated a law prohibiting campaigning 24 hours before the opening of the polls. The Radicals asserted that radio stations supporting Peron had made election broadcasts last night and this morning, that public buses and trolleys had carried huge pro-Peron placards, and that sample ballots had been distributed in front of polling places contrary to law.

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See Peron Victor In 'Free' Poll

By THOMAS RACHINELL, Jr.
 THE LATEST NEWS: Argentina went to the polls yesterday to elect a President, Vice-President, 158 Deputies, 30 Senators and 14 provincial governors. The re-election of President Juan D. Peron and his running mate, Vice President Hortensio Quijano, for a six-year term was regarded as certain, barring a political miracle.

Women voted for the first time and seemed to outnumber the men in the long lines at the polls. Nearly 9,000,000 persons were registered to vote. Balloting was compulsory and secret.

Peron himself was one of the first to vote. A sealed box was taken to the hospital bedside of his wife and co-ruler, Evita. She was operated on last Tuesday. Another sealed box was taken to the bedside of Communist candidate Rodolfo Ghioldi, who was shot in the back while addressing an election rally.

BEHIND THE NEWS:

Peron did everything possible to ensure victory and still maintain a facade of free elections: his Peronista party monopolized the radio, press and billboards; opposition leaders were jailed; by law, political coalitions against him were barred; opposition speakers were harassed.

An effect, of all this, however, was to create one strong opposition group, the Radical Party, whose candidate for President is Dr. Ricardo Balbin and whose rallies drew large and enthusiastic crowds.

There are other factors which made the "free" elections a gamble for Peron: about half of the votes were new ones, from women; this is the first time the President has been elected by direct vote and not by electors; it is the first time a full congress has been elected at one time.

The probabilities: Peron will be re-elected but his big majorities in the Chamber of Deputies (109 of the 158 seats) and the Senate (26 of the 30 seats) will be cut down.

John Edgar Hoover

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Peron Back in Office By Big Majority as Opposition Concedes

General Has 1,503,161
Votes to 719,253 for
Rival in Third of Count

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12. — Argentina has returned President Juan D. Peron to another six years of power in a record-breaking election which gave him a thumping majority over his main opposition.

Gen. Peron's chief opponents, the Radical Party, conceded his overwhelming victory on the basis of government figures and unofficial incomplete returns from yesterday's election.

With about one-third of the votes counted, the Interior Ministry announced early today that Gen. Peron had a total of 1,503,161 votes to 719,253 for Dr. Ricardo Balbin, Radical Party candidate.

Called Vote of Confidence

The pro-government press hailed Gen. Peron's victory as a vote of confidence by the people. It said his final majority will be bigger than in his first election in 1946, when he polled 55 per cent.

Radical leaders declared that women, voting for the first time in an Argentine general election, were the main instrument in the Peron victory.

The opposition claimed there had been some irregularities in the vote counting. They said that, according to their own count, at least five and possibly seven of their candidates won congressional seats in the capital, which sends 30 deputies to Congress.

There were no other opposition complaints of irregularities, but radical leaders reiterated charges that the Peronistas defrauded them during the pre-election campaign by not permitting the opposition equal campaigning facilities.

Reports by the Interior Ministry and the information undersecretariat gave no hint of the way the congressional elections were going. They also omitted the number of votes cast for the Communists, Socialists, Conservatives and other minor parties.

Gen. Peron in one of his pre-election speeches ordered his followers to vote for the full roster of Peronista candidates to give him strong support in Congress.

47 Women Seek Election

A record number of voters—possibly 6,000,000—showed up at the polls, with women outnumbering the men. Forty-seven women, all Peronistas, are seeking election to the House of Deputies (congress). Senora Eva Peron, ailing wife of the president, heads the powerful Peronista women's party.

No complete figures on the total vote were available yet, but the Interior Ministry said more than 90 per cent of the eligible voters in the capital cast ballots yesterday, despite the heaviest downpour in years which disrupted communications.

A 5-inch rainfall in Buenos Aires delayed the reporting of results from outlying districts to the capital. The communications breakdown forced the electoral court in Buenos Aires province—largest in Argentina—to suspend vote counting until Thursday.

Gen. Peron had been granted a congressional leave of absence which could extend to April, 1952. He had requested the leave to show Argentines and foreigners he would not unduly influence the voters. He had indicated he would return to his duties right after the election but it is now reported he has postponed his return to be near his sick wife, who underwent a major operation on November 6.

Argentine officials have not revealed the nature of Senora Peron's illness, but they disclosed last night that she is being attended by a surgeon and a gynecologist.

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Peron Leads 2-1 in First 23% of Vote

Controlled Press
Proclaims Victory;
Heavy Storms Slow
Outlying Returns

(Related story, picture, Page 7)

BUENOS AIRES (Monday), Nov. 12 (AP).—President Juan D. Peron, seeking reelection for a second term, swept to a commanding lead early today in unofficial returns from yesterday's general election.

With 23 percent of the estimated six million votes counted, Peron was leading with 65 percent of the vote. In his first election in 1946 he won 55 percent.

The latest unofficial tabulation for 6748 of the nation's 36,225 precincts gave Peron 902,745 votes to 479,306 for Dr. Ricardo Balbin, candidate of the Radical Party, chief opposition to the Peronistas.

The heaviest cloudburst in years prevented many voters from going to the polls near the closing hours. Driving rains, lightning and high winds felled trees and telegraph poles and flooded streets, delaying election reports from outlying districts.

La Nacion, the only big independent newspaper left in Argentina, reported a general Peronista victory. Leaders of the Radical Party, chief opposition to the Peronistas, privately admitted defeat.

At midnight, ships docked at Buenos Aires blew whistles to "celebrate the Peron victory," the Undersecretariat of Information said. And La Prensa, the government-expropriated independent morning newspaper now about to resume publication as a pro-government labor organ, also blew a whistle.

First returns were for the most part from Buenos Aires, the federal capital, which has 6092 precincts and was believed to have cast about 20 percent of the total national vote. The early returns included results from voting places for both men and women. The women, balloting for the first time in Argentina, vote at separate tables. Forty-seven women, all Peronistas, are seeking election to the House of Deputies (Congress). Mrs. Eva Peron, the President's ailing wife, heads the powerful Peronista women's party.

Interior Minister Angel Borlenghi said there were no disorders anywhere in the country. He also said his department had received no complaints from opposition parties on the way the voting proceeded.

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Despite Certain Reelection, Peron Faces Many Indications of Waning Popularity

By Frank Kelley
 N.Y.H.T. News Service

There are signs, despite his certain reelection, that President Juan Domingo Peron of Argentina is losing his grip, that his popularity is diminishing, and that he knows it.

Increasingly, the Peron regime blames its domestic troubles on outside influences. For example, the weak military uprising of last September is almost daily described in the Peronista press as the handiwork of Wall Street and American imperialists.

The sinister agents of Wall Street and imperialism are described as none other than Spruille Braden, former United States Ambassador to Argentina, and Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, editor of the Peron-suppressed daily, "La Prensa."

Further, for reasons he knows best, Peron advanced the date of the election from February to November. His opponents wonder if he felt he could not last that long.

Revision of Argentina's electoral law is also cited as proof of Peron's shakiness.

The revisions did away with a cumbersome electoral college and provided for direct election of the president. But the revised law forbids opposition parties to

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make a coalition in the hope of unseating the majority party, along with other crippling requirements.

Moreover, the old law provided that at least one-third of the 158-member Chamber of Deputies should be minority members. As revised, the law provides only that the opposition shall have a minimum of 10 seats.

The Radicals, leading the opposition, stand pretty much for what Peron stands for: Controlled economy, largesse to labor, increased industrialization—a process that has drawn workers from the farm to the cities and has increased the stresses in Argentina's agriculture.

The Radicals also would outdo Peron by nationalizing a few more industries, notably meatpacking. The Radicals are not less nationalistic, nor less anti-American and anti-British, than the Peronistas, who ridicule the Radicals by saying they are trying to out-Peron Peron.

The Radicals insist, however, they would restore freedom of speech and of the press to Argentina, and that is something.

Led by Ricardo Balbin (candidate for president, who has been in and out of jail under Peron), and Arturi Frondizi, candidate for vice president, the Radicals have attracted increasing numbers to their rallies this fall.

They pulled between 30,000 and 50,000 to a meeting in Buenos Aires, where Peronism is strong among the workers. In rural areas and in provincial cities, the Radicals get bigger audiences than the Peronistas.

This reflects farmer and housewife opposition to price controls, resentment at shortages of meat and butter (it is not uncommon in small cities and towns for a family to go without meat or butter for days at a time), and irritation over the favoritism shown to urban labor by the Peron party.

The rising tide against Peron and Evita is measured, too, by the fact that in the provinces their pictures are torn or defaced, and that at some places there are more slogans favoring Balbin and Frondizi.

So touchy is Peron about criticism these days that his radio engineers constantly jam the two commercial stations over in Montevideo, Uruguay, lest their news broadcasts give the Argentines some news about their own country.

While Peron gags his foes, he whips up his own rallies with a paid clique of cheerleaders, or "viveros," who spread through the throngs, applaud at the proper moments and unfurl the banners that look good in the news pictures.

The other day at Parana, 200 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, the Peronistas went after a Communist rally—although Peron has not been too rough on the Reds. Armed gangs opened fire and seriously wounded the Red presidential candidate, Rodolfo Ghioldi. (The Red vice presidential nominee is a woman, "Miss Acira de la Pena.")

Ghioldi's brother, Americo, is the Socialist candidate for vice president; he is in exile in Uruguay. The Socialist presidential choice, Alfredo Palacios, has withdrawn.

Within the Peron cabinet itself there are signs of unrest. During this correspondent's recent visit to Buenos Aires, the pro-American Foreign Minister, Jeronimo Remorino, tried to resign. He was persuaded to remain until after the election.

Women are voting for the first time in Argentina.

Failure to vote in Argentina without a valid excuse, such as personal illness or a death in the immediate family, means a fine of 10 pesos (\$3.30 at the old rate of exchange).



Associated Press Wirephoto

Peron Casts His Ballot

A smiling Juan Peron, President of Argentina, stands in front of ballot box in Buenos Aires as he submits credentials prior to voting in his country's national elections. Soldier stands in rear. (Story on Page 1)

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*Justified
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Rigged Election, 'Nazi' Methods Insure Peron's Victory Today



COL. PERON AND EVA
 On election eve.

(Frank Kelley, national and foreign editor of the New York Herald Tribune, has just returned from Argentina. —Editor's Note.)

By Frank Kelley

N.Y.H.T. News Service

Three things are inevitable in Argentina: death, higher taxes and reelection today of Juan Domingo Peron as President and dictator of the once-free republic of Argentina.

Peron will be voted another term of six years, because:

He has rigged the election;

He has captured the decisive labor vote with years of "hand-outs";

He has all but extinguished civil liberties, thereby stifling his opposition;

He has created a neo-Nazi or neo-Fascist police state whose jails bulge with an estimated 3000 to 4000 dissenters, incommunicado victims of a creeping terror. The writ of habeas corpus is on ice in Argentina; officially, the country is in a state of internal siege.

Two developments could whip Peron; neither is likely in the immediate future. One would be a revolution backed fully by the Argentine armed forces and enjoying broad popular support. The other would be sudden failure of Peron's economic policy to surmount growing crisis in Argentina's domestic and foreign commerce.

This crisis is the result of several factors, among them:

Peron's dissipation of Argentina's reserves of foreign exchange in the first six years of his reign;

Inflation and constant rises in living costs;

Drought and visitations from locusts and other pests, which have reduced such needed exports as meat, wheat, corn and hides;

What amounts to a strike, or indifference, on the part of Argentina's farmers, who resent getting a low, controlled price for exportable surpluses only to have the Peron government sell them on world markets at world prices and use the difference for

government purposes.

Add to this the mounting resentment among Argentine people at graft and corruption within the government, and the increasing hatred of Peron's gravely ill wife, Evita, for her inside role in the government, and you have an explosive situation.

Peron will win today. But he needs two things to keep him securely in power: Rains which will bring a good crop year and restore the basic richness of Argentina's economy; foreign loans or credits to bolster his trade position and maintain his industrialization program. (Presumably, these would have to come from the United States.)

The abortive revolt of September 28 by a handful of army, navy and air force officers never had a chance. Gen. Benjamin Menendez and a small clique that tried to take over were extreme right-wingers, without support from the rest of the services and from organized labor.

The Menendez gang were ultra-nationalists who could have

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out Peroned Peron. They were anti-American and had planned more of an anti-United States policy than Peron has developed.

Evita is an ambitious, clever, vindictive woman with a tremendous capacity, like her husband, for hard work. Most of the army and a good many members of the Peronista Party dislike her ruthlessness and her power and interference in what used to be a man's country. The army forced her retirement last summer as candidate for the vice presidency.

The army resented the fact that the Peron-organized General Confederation of Labor had moved into such prominence that it was awarding decorations to the army. The army resented, too, the prospect that Mrs. Peron as vice president would conduct most of the army reviews and parades. (She used to play "hit" radio parts).

Peron's Difficulties Eased

Evita's illness, removing her perhaps permanently from the scene, has eased Peron's diffi-

culties. She recently underwent a major operation, reportedly for removal of an internal growth that has caused severe hemorrhages.

Her illness has started all sorts of rumors in Buenos Aires, some doubtless based on wishful thinking. One recurs with various embellishments: That the Perons will, soon after the election, take a "runout powder." (He has been granted a six-months' "holiday" from the presidency, which enables him to do more or less as he pleases until April 30).

She, it is said, will go either to Rio De Janeiro or to Switzerland for recuperation. He, it is said, will join her, to be "at the side of the woman I love."

The Perons, it is said, are salting away vast sums in dummy accounts in American and Swiss banks. One report has them building a mansion in Switzerland, precise location unknown.

(Copyright, 1951, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

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79,000 TROOPS TAKEOVER POLLS IN ARGENTINA

Nation All Set For Vote Today

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10 (NY News)—Seventy thousand troops were deployed thruout Argentina today to supervise the election tomorrow which will test the hold President Peron has obtained over the nation in five years of centralized power.

However, for election day, the state of internal war that was declared during the Sept. 28 abortive revolt will be suspended. It will be reimposed after the polls close.

Tomorrow's elections are the first in which Argentine women will vote, the first in which a president is permitted to stand for re-election, and the first in which the electoral college has been scrapped for a direct popular vote.

These innovations stem from the new constitution adopted in 1949 by an overwhelmingly Peronist congress.

The voting itself will be secret and fair, partly because the army controls the polls and insists upon fairness, and partly because the incumbents are so certain of winning.

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Peron Declares Press Should Abandon Idea Of Absolute Freedom

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8. — President Juan D. Peron told the Argentine National Press Congress today its policies would coincide with his own if the congress accepts three main principles, including the "justicialist" concept or abandonment of absolute freedom of the press.

(Justicialist is derived from justicia, the Spanish word for justice.)

The president and Mrs. Peron attended the closed final session of the first national congress of newspapermen. It adopted a resolution recommending that domestic news served to Argentine newspapers should be handled by Argentine news agencies.

Gives His Principles.

Peron said his three principles a justicialist policy for Argentine newspapermen are:

- "1—Subordinate interest to ideal.
- "2—Exercise freedom of the press within the justicialist conception of a socially just freedom.
- "3—(Dedication to) permanent service to great national objectives: Social justice, economic independence, political sovereignty."

Peron condemned what he called "mercenary newsmen" who "delivered into alien hands their formidable weapon." The President did not elaborate on that theme.

Sees "Abuse of Freedom."

Peron said justicialism "definitely abandoned the old conception of absolute freedom because it believes absolute freedom is the best road toward abuse of freedom, which leads to exploitation by a few in the face of weakness of the overwhelming majority of the people."

Mrs. Peron told the congress "has got journalism as it deserves."

The Congress resolution recommending Argentine handling of domestic news for Argentine papers also suggested that Argentine agencies, newspapers and magazines should keep Argentine correspondents posted in foreign places to report to Argentine papers.

Wants Native Staffs.

The resolution said: "Foreign news agencies wishing to maintain national news service within the Argentine Republic should preferably be staffed by native personnel."

(The United Press is the only foreign news agency distributing Argentine domestic news to Argentine newspapers now. The Associated Press distributes news from outside Argentina to Argentine newspapers.)

Another resolution recommended that the local press should give priority to Argentine news over news of events abroad.

The congress created a "national press organization" to continue work started by the congress. Staff members of Argentine magazines, news agencies and newspapers attended.

Resolution Interpreted.

The resolution urging domestic news distribution by national agencies apparently put the congress on record only for exclusion of international agencies from domestic news collection and distribution.

It was not interpreted as a bar against international agencies gathering domestic news for distribution outside Argentina.

The resolution gave no indication how the Argentine monopoly might be carried out nor did it advocate government ownership or control of "Argentine agencies."

The presidential office already has exclusive rights to release all government news to newspapers and agencies. However, some government departments and officials release statements direct after presidential press approval.

The government now is in the process of taking over the property of the independent newspaper La Prensa, which was a frequent strong critic of the Peron regime. The paper was first closed by a news vendors' strike and boycotts and then by congressional action. Peron has indicated the paper might be turned over to labor unions.

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Violence Breaks Out on Eve Of Argentine Presidential Vote

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 9 (AP).—Argentina's presidential election campaign came to a climax with a blaze of gunfire and brickbat throwing here today.

There were general predictions that President Juan D. Peron would win a new six-year term in the election Sunday, but the opposition did not give up hope.

The violence occurred at a Radical Party rally in Constitution Plaza, during a speech by presidential candidate Ricardo Balbin. Six persons were wounded and 10 bruised. Police broke up the demonstration with tear gas.

Peron's ailing blonde wife, Eva, recovering in a hospital from major surgery, was still a potent factor in the campaign windup. A message she started

preparing before entering the hospital was scheduled for a national broadcast tonight (6:30 p. m. EST).

No opposition speakers have been allowed time on the Nation's radio network.

Eight parties are more or less in the running, but the real election contest is between Peron and Balbin, his severest critic. The Radicals said they believed if the election were free from coercion and as honest as Peron had promised, they had an outside chance.

Opposition hopes of unseating Peron, were based partly on the fact the race will be decided this time by popular vote instead of the electoral college.

In 1946, Peron got 55 percent of the popular vote and 80 percent of the electoral.

John Edgar Hoover
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Peron Acts to Bolster Cabinet After Charge Of Assassination Plot

New Navy Minister Named; Change Linked to Arrest Of Chaplains in Case

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 25.—President Juan Peron moved to strengthen his cabinet today 24 hours after police had announced uncovering of a plot to assassinate him and his wife and overthrow the government.

The president accepted the resignation of the Navy minister, Rear Admiral Fidel Anadon, one of his top-ranking advisors. In the absence of Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia at the United Nation Assembly in Paris, Admiral Anadon also has been acting foreign minister.

In his place, Gen. Peron appointed Enrique Garcia, 56, only full admiral in the Argentine navy.

Although sources close to the retiring navy minister said the resignation was the result of a misunderstanding with the president, Admiral Anadon publicly denied the incident was connected with the investigation of the alleged assassination plot. He reiterated friendship for the president and support of his government.

Peron Denounces Griffith

Informed sources said Admiral Anadon may have stepped down in order to avoid embarrassment over the fact that two of the 17 persons arrested in Argentina in connection with the alleged plot are navy chaplains.

Buenos Aires was quiet today after hearing Gen. Peron personally denounce John Griffith, former cultural attache at the United States embassy, as instigator of the assassination plot allegedly set for next Columbus Day, October 12.

The President's denunciation was made before thousands of workers gathered before the presidential palace last night in a mass demonstration of loyalty. The pro-Peron General Confederation of Labor had called a 14-hour general strike to permit workers to attend the demonstration.

Seventy-five persons were injured in the tumultuous demonstration in which crowds shouted anti-American slogans before the United States Embassy.

Reds Join Government Press.

The Communist newspaper La Hora joined the government press in blaming the alleged plot on "Yankee imperialists." All those arrested are Argentines, most of them members of the once-strong labor party which formerly supported Gen. Peron.

Police Chief Arturo Bertollo flew to Montevideo last night to confer with Uruguayan President Batlle Berres, it was disclosed. But official sources said no request for the extradition of Mr. Griffith had been made. Mr. Griffith has been living in Uruguay since he was expelled from Argentina last April on a charge of helping foment a bank strike. He has declared the plot charge "fantastic."

Uruguayan police posted guards in front of his residence. The guards accompanied him when he left his home this morning.

More arrests were predicted. Police Inspector Luis Serrao said detectives had found proof the plotters intended to seize police headquarters, the waterworks and other public utilities and take advantage of the death of the president to seize the government.

200 Suspected of Link to Plot

The Uruguayan government said President Batlle Berres received Mr. Bertollo personally and got an account of the plot against Gen. Peron "together with its ramifications in Montevideo and its origin." The announcement made no mention of Mr. Griffith.

The statement was issued after reports had flooded Uruguay that Mr. Bertollo presented the president a list of 200 persons in Uruguay suspected of complicity. The communique, however, ignored these reports.

The Catholic church suspended the three priests named by police as plotters. These are the Revs. Victor Jorba Farias and Horacio Moreno, both navy chaplains, and Rev. Carlos Grandi.

The permanent council of bishops said the Catholic church "reproves with all its energy any attempt against the constituted authority as well as a human person because it contravenes Catholic doctrine."

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THE EVENING STAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

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PERON SAYS WE AID ARMS SMUGGLING

Presidential Candidate Links U. S. Embassy With Running of Guns Into Argentina

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30—Juan D. Perón, candidate for the Argentine Presidency, said flatly today that he would not attempt a coup, as has been rumored here, and that the elections would be held on Feb. 24 as scheduled.

The candidate, in an interview with this correspondent, insisted that it was the opposition which was seeking to break up the elections and that the police constantly were picking up arms that had been smuggled across the Plata River. He expressed the firm belief that the United States Embassy was involved in this counter-movement.

Señor Perón said that his quarrel with Spruille Braden, now Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, had begun after he, as War Minister of Argentina, had completed arrangements with Avra Warren's good-will mission for the all-out cooperation of the Argentine and United States armies for hemispheric defense. After President Roosevelt's death and with the Argentine military mission already in Washington, according to Señor Perón, Mr. Braden arrived in Buenos Aires as United States Ambassador, and with one sweeping wave of his arm declared "the deal is off."

After that, Señor Perón said, he and Mr. Braden quarreled often, but "I have never attacked the

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

United States as Braden has attacked us."

Señor Perón insisted that his regime was closer to the New Deal than to nazism and fascism and claimed that he had the full support of the nation's underprivileged because he had carried out long-needed wage and social reforms.

The interview, held in Señor Perón's small apartment, which is heavily guarded by police, was amazing from many points of view. The man, whose name is now world known, added to the interview's unusual quality by as charming a display of man-to-man pyrotechnics as this correspondent has observed in a long time.

The interview came about after the former colonel's personal representative had called on this writer at his hotel and said that Señor Perón was a good friend but remorseless against those who were not entirely for him, and added that Señor Perón would be glad to see the writer. The writer replied that as a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES he was nonpartisan, adding that it was certain that he would have to write much that the colonel would not like. He said he would be glad to see Señor Perón.

Several days later, a car picked up this correspondent and whisked him to an unpretentious apartment building, in front of which armed police kept the street cleared and plainclothes men lounged before the door. Señor Perón received him dressing in a white linen suit and turtle-necked sweater. He looked physically powerful, with jet-black, thick hair and somewhat heavy jowls. He exuded vitality and charm; his ease of manner was notable.

"The old politicians are washed up," he began, speaking in rapid Spanish. "This is a campaign entirely for or against Perón. The opposition shouts, 'Death to Perón.' My supporters shout, 'Long live Perón.' We are for a better life, and they are for a moribund one. Those two words—'muera' and 'viva'—symbolize the difference." I asked bluntly if he thought he could overcome an armed movement against him.

"After I was arrested on Oct. 13," Señor Perón replied, "the Argentine people threatened to strike, and they had to let me go. If such a movement did succeed, all the country's workers would strike. The military government could do nothing and would have to give up. We don't believe in arms; it is the opposition that shoots at the police."

How about the incidents and attacks against the opposition candidates during their campaign trip?

Well, said Señor Perón, his sup-

porters had thrown stones and tomatoes at the train in small stations, although he had not organized the protest. So thoroughly were the rail workers for him, Señor Perón said, that it had taken days for the opposition to arrange to get any train at all.

Perón Accuses U. S. Embassy

What about his alleged connections with the Nazis? was the next question. Señor Perón replied: "I'd just as soon wring any Nazi's neck."

Yes, I continued, but what about the former Gestapo chief, Freude, whom both the American and the British Embassies had asked to have deported to Germany.

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Peron Reveals Agents in U. S.

(Copyright 1946, Overseas News Agency, Inc.)

Montevideo, Jan. 30.—Col. Juan D. Peron, Presidential candidate in the Feb. 24 Argentine elections, told a meeting of delegates of the pro-Peron parties that those who oppose Spruille Braden, U. S. Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American affairs, "are my friends, and I am keeping in contact with them through agents in the army," it was learned today.

Braden has been a critic of the present government of Argentina, of which Peron was "strong man."

Peron is reported to have explained to his supporters that it would be expedient for them to choose a civilian for his vice presidential running mate "to facilitate the task for my friends who are working for me in the U. S., where an exclusively military ticket would be unpopular." Peron failed to identify the American friends.

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Anti-Jewish Outbreak Marks Rally for Peron

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 21.—A portion of the crowd attending a political rally for Col. Juan Peron, Argentina's strong man and presidential candidate, entered the Jewish quarter of Buenos Aires last night shouting anti-Jewish slogans.

Some windows were broken and some shots were fired. No one was reported injured.

The powerful National Democratic (Conservative) party, second largest in the country, yesterday said it would present its own mandate in the forthcoming presidential elections and not join a "democratic union" of parties against Peron's candidacy.

All other major parties have joined the front against Peron, who is supported by at least two newly-organized labor parties and a dissident section of the Radical party.

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Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
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SOVIET REAL VICTOR IN WAR, PERON SAYS

Argentine Candidate for Chief
Office Hails 'New Party'—
Pledges Land Reforms

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP)—
Juan Domingo Perón, now an
avowed candidate for the Argen-
tine Presidency, told 3,000 dele-
gates of what he called "Our New
party" today that Russia was the
real victor of World War II.

"The Russian revolution has just
written its great epic on the bat-
tlefield," the former Vice President
said. "The Allied Powers may have
contributed to victory, but the out-
standing fact of the times is that
Russia today occupies all Europe
and part of Asia."

Señor Perón cautioned the dele-
gates: "Let us not make the mis-
take of believing that the great
forces that the war has loosed up-
on the world will leave Argentina
unruffled. Here, as elsewhere in
the world, powerful changes are in
the making in the economic, poli-
tical and social cast of our life."

Campaigning for the election
next Feb. 24, Señor Perón outlined
what he said would be the plat-
form for the "new party," includ-
ing further development of a "five-
year plan," which he said, he had
originated at the urging of Presi-
dent Edelmiro Farrell.

He said he had been asked to
draw up the plan in 1944 after
General Farrell had succeeded
Gen. Pedro Ramírez in the presi-
dency, and "I then traced the plan,
which is being carried out already
in part." He said it contemplated
"great reforms in agriculture, in-
dustry and society."

Pledges Land Distribution

He pledged reforms through
newly created Government agen-
cies—the Agrarian Council to re-
store land to those who work it,
even if it means taking it from
those who regard themselves as
the owners; the Post-War Council,
which is reorganizing Argentine
industries, and the Secretariat of
Labor and Social Welfare, which
Señor Perón headed before the
brief revolt of last October, when
he was ousted as War Minister
and Vice President only to return
swiftly to political power, but
without office.

Present in the hall was Señor
Perón's actress wife, the former
Eva Duarte.

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This is a clipping from
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12-13-45

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PERON PROVED BAR TO INQUIRY ON FOE

Argentine Politician Blocked Full Investigation of Sus- pected Enemy Agents

By ARNALDO CORTESI
By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 9.—The amazing story of how Col. Juan D. Perón intervened on numerous occasions, either directly or through other persons, to save suspected enemy agents from investigation has come to light as a result of a controversy at present in progress between Foreign Minister Juan Isaac Cooke and several members of the committee for vigilance and the final disposal of enemy property.

As long as Colonel Perón was in power he bestirred himself personally on behalf of Axis friends and he did so even when the Argentine Government was courting the United Nations to obtain diplomatic recognition from them and later, when, having been recognized, Argentina was playing host to Avra Warren's good-will mission. After his elimination from the Government Colonel Perón continued to help enemy individuals and firms through the agency of persons holding official positions.

Colonel Perón intervened with particular energy in favor of three prominent and wealthy businessmen, all of them dangerous or potentially dangerous natives of enemy countries. They are Ludwig Freude, German subject, who has asked for Argentine citizenship; Ricardo Staudt, German by birth and Argentine by naturalization, and Fritz Mandl, Austrian by birth and Argentine by naturalization.

Believed to Hold Secrets
Ludwig Freude is regarded by the United Nations as one of the very few top men in the secret of all German undercover activities on this continent. He is head of a large contracting firm, the Compania General de Construcciones. How favorably official circles looked upon this firm is shown by the fact that early in 1945 it had contracts with the Argentine military government for 22,000,000 pesos, although it was on the United States and British blacklist.

An investigating commission appointed in 1944 to look into the activities of German and Japanese

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Mr. Tolson	
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PERON PROVED BAR TO INQUIRY ON FOE

Continued From Page 1

firms made its first effort to examine the books of Freude's company in February of this year, but Freude himself ordered the investigators off his premises. Before arrangements could be made to subpoena him Argentina declared war on Germany, and the commission's advisory board, after identifying him as a dangerous enemy agent, again ordered his personal activities and those of his company to be investigated.

At this point Colonel Perón appealed personally to President Edmundo J. Farrell vouching unconditionally for Freude and succeeding in having the investigation suspended. The resolution ordering the investigation of Freude was torn out of the minutes of the commission and destroyed on instructions from Colonel Perón, so that no trace of it now exists.

Further evidence of intervention in Freude's favor is seen in the fact that the investigating commission never succeeded, despite numerous efforts, in gaining access to his bank and safe deposit boxes after German and Japanese credits were frozen. It is understood that instructions to bank officials ordering them to refuse the commission's repeated requests emanated from Colonel Perón personally.

The Chief of Federal Police, Col. Filomeno Velazco, whose close connection with Colonel Perón is well known, once demanded that Freude himself should be permitted to open his safe deposit boxes. The demand was refused.

Ricardo Staudt was an officer of the elite Prussian Guard in the first World War and fled to Argentina just one jump ahead of an indictment as a war criminal for his activities in Belgium. In 1941 Hitler conferred the Order of the Grand Eagle on him for his "outstanding services to National Socialist cause in Argentina." He is head of several large firms, whose aggregate capital may run as high as 100,000,000 pesos and the United Nations regards him as a key man of the German economic penetration in Argentina.

Seizure Decision Is Blocked

The investigating commission was able to prove to its own satisfaction that Staudt's capital belonged, at least in part, to his mother and two sisters residing in Germany, that large funds had been transferred to his Argentine company from Germany during the war and that he himself regarded Berlin as the headquarters

of his interests. It therefore decided to take his firms over in accordance with the commitment that Argentina had assumed in Mexico City and San Francisco.

Colonel Perón was at that time out of the Government and the move against Staudt was blocked by Foreign Minister Cooke.

What happened was that the investigating commission decided on Oct. 26 to seize all of Staudt's firms on the ground that they were enemy property. Staudt, who had obviously been warned in advance, succeeded in obtaining an injunction from the courts. The commission appealed to a higher court and, after consulting leading legal experts in Argentina, resolved to go right ahead and take over Staudt's properties. But Señor Cooke vetoed any such action, and Staudt is therefore still in possession of his companies.

Since the investigating commission is a dependency of the Foreign Ministry it could do nothing to override Señor Cooke's veto, although Staudt is quite obviously one of those men with a double nationality who use their naturalization to cloak their activities in favor of their country of origin.

As a result of Señor Cooke's refusal to act in the Staudt case several members of the investigating commission resigned, and some of them made damaging allegations against Señor Cooke. A reply was not long in coming, for immediately afterward the commission was ordered out of its offices within a week and obliged to hand them over to the Secretariat of Aviation, which needed them for an officers' club. In this way an effective damper was placed upon any further embarrassing or indiscreet activities by the commission.

U. S. A. Has Proof of Peron Ties With Nazis

Inter-American Consulting Based On New Data

By THOMAS F. REYNOLDS
(Copyright, 1945, by Chicago Sun and The Newspaper PM, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. —U. S. consultations on Argentine fascism with the other 19 American republics are being based principally on new data uncovered in Germany showing intimate connections between Nazi Party officials and leaders of the junta of Col. Juan D. Peron.

The new information is so extensive that its collection and organization has made it necessary to organize a new temporary division in the State Dept.'s Office of American Republic Affairs. The assignment of piecing the data into a clear presentation of facts has been given to Carl Spaeth, Latin American expert in the Department.

The data shows not only what Nazi leaders accomplished in establishing commercial and political connections with the domestic brand of Fascism produced in Argentina, but it also discloses what the Nazis were attempting to do in South America, who their contacts were, and the nature of their over-all plans.

No Intervention

This new approach to the Argentine problem was disclosed on the highest authority by informed officials. They also made it clear that the U. S. A. now has concluded that the salvation of democracy in Argentina must rest almost solely with the Argentine people themselves.

These sources consider that Peron has gained strength by the demonstrations of the last few days and now has established himself more firmly than ever.

The U. S. Government, it was learned, has considered alternatives other than resting its hope for democratic restoration in a popular uprising, but have found them unfeasible.

They include:

Intervention with armed force which is considered excluded by inter-American commitments.

Economic sanctions which are impracticable because of the degree to which Britain and hungry Europe depend upon Argentine resources for food supplies.

A laissez-faire policy which the State Dept. is convinced would immediately be interpreted as tacit support of Peron.

Revolution Possible

Yet, officials completely informed on what is occurring in Argentina feel that revolution is a distinct possibility there, a revolution finding its inception first in a general strike. The revolutionary spirit of the people is growing, it was said, and the feeling here is that the pro-democratic forces ultimately will find strength and arms to overthrow Peron.

New information received here indicates that the mass demonstrations in Buenos Aires for Peron were not as impressive as at first reported. Quasi-official figures show that not more than 30,000 demonstrated for the colonel-dictator, as compared with 500,000 or more pro-democratic adherents who demonstrated for the "March of Constitution and Liberty" in the face of open threats of violence from the military junta.

These figures provide a new appraisal of Peron's actual strength in strife-torn Argentina. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the army officers are strong Peron adherents, 15 per cent are strongly opposed, and 65 per cent are growing increasingly discontented with his strong-arm methods to the extent that some are adhering to democratic factions. The pro-Peron officers include the complete top command of the Argentine air force, and the Argentine police. The police number about 30,000.

Army vs. Navy

Peron, moreover, controls virtually the entire roster of non-commissioned officers in the army—hard-boiled professional soldiers who are described by completely informed sources as almost exclusively Germans or sons of Argentine Germans. These "non-coms" are able in large part to control the Army of 105,000 to 120,000 even though it has a large annual turnover and the recruits are not notably pro-Peron.

The Navy, however, is not friendly to the dictator. And conservative estimates say that not more than 10 per cent of organized labor supports him. One Argentine Socialist leader estimates that this labor support might run as high as 30 per cent pro-Peron. But it was pointed out that even on the basis of this unlikely maximum figure, such a percentage would represent less than 80,000 men in loosely-organized Argentina.

On such estimates, these sources say flatly that if an honest election were to be held in Argentina tomorrow without intimidation, Peron would not have a chance.

While the U. S. A. is conducting consultations with its sister republics on the Argentine question, it also is exchanging drafts of a mutual defense treaty which is expected to be signed sometime next year with all the other American nations—excepting Argentina.

State Dept. officials, however, have not yet decided how an inter-American conference can be convened to sign such a treaty without inviting Argentina. It was learned that the State Dept. would be "happy" if Brazil, host for the treaty conference, should issue invitations to 19 other republics and exclude the Peron Junta from the invitation.

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Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
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Juan Peron

"Charge Peron Meets Nazis In Argentina"

Argentine - Peronist - see note

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Daily Worker
NY

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CHARGE PERON MEETS NAZIS IN ARGENTINA

Exiled Leaders Here Expose Coup

By HELEN SIMON

Argentine dictator Juan Peron is undoubtedly in consultation with German Nazis at this very moment, two leaders of the Argentine resistance movement revealed here yesterday.

It was announced officially Thursday that Peron has gone for a "rest" to Chubut in Patagonia. This is in the heart of territory where German landlords own huge ranches, the two Argentines declared, and where Nazi leaders and funds are authoritatively said to be concealed.

The Argentines—one a professor and member of a middle-of-the-road democratic party, the other a non-party industrialist—requested at a press conference held by the Council of Pan-American Democracy that their names be withheld. They fear reprisals against their families and business interests.

TYPICAL NAZI COUP

Both agreed that Peron's new coup in Argentina was a typically Nazi affair. When democratic civilians refused to join any cabinet run by President Edelmiro Farrell and his militarists, they explained, Peron organized his march on Buenos Aires, reminiscent of Mussolini's March on Rome.

Armed gangsters on the Nazi-fascist model are roaming Buenos Aires streets, terrorizing the population, forcing businesses to close. They have the active support of the police and army.

Since Peron's gang first grabbed power on June 4, 1943, the army has been tripled and the Buenos Aires police force has grown from 10,000 to 30,000 or 40,000 men.

This considerable personal army, a few discarded labor leaders

bribed and taken under Peron's wing, plus some misled workers, the Argentine leaders maintained, conducted a custom-made demonstration at Peron's demand. Government controlled transport companies cooperated with crippling lockouts.

There is no "strike," they declared. Organized Argentine labor is anti-fascist. Press reports to the contrary are "appalling."

SEE TIE-UP WITH NAZIS

The resistance leaders see Peron's trip to Chubut a blatant manifestation of the dictator's tie-up with Nazis, but it is by no means the only one. They pointed out that blacklisted German firms, officially in receivership, are carrying on business as usual.

Not long ago Peron's government gave a contract to the blacklisted Siemens Company. Reliable information has been received that the Nazi Fritz Mandl not only has been freed but is heading up a fund drive for Peron's presidential candidacy.

Peron is completely unscrupulous, the resistance spokesmen asserted, and is intent on splitting the United Nations. He agitates throughout Latin America against the United States while trying to sidle up to U.S. reactionaries with anti-Soviet propositions; he banks heavily on Britain's continued silence on the subject of Argentine fascism.

CONFIDENT OF PEOPLE

He is capable of provoking civil war in Argentina, relying on the government's military and financial might.

The Argentines expressed utmost confidence in the resistance movement. The people will fight, they said. Their unanimous rejection of a

(Continued from Page 1) — Farrel-dominated cabinet last week as an especially good sign, despite Arnaldo Cortesi's contention in yesterday's New York Times that compromise would have been preferable.

But the Argentine people need help from the Americas and all the United Nations, the two added. Fascism in Argentina means danger everywhere, yet—they pointed out—the United States is still sending rubber, coal and crude oil to Argentina. This is not used for civilian industrial purposes — as stipulated in an agreement concluded by the State Department's Avra Warren—but for armament.

It's time, the leaders felt, that democrats everywhere get behind Argentina's anti-fascist population instead.

Gen. Eduardo Avalos, army leader and war minister during the temporary eclipse of "strong man" Col. Juan D. Peron, was dismissed today as commander-in-chief of the powerful Campo de Mayo army garrison outside Buenos Aires.

Gen. Felipe Urdapilleta, commander of the Fifth Division based on the northern province of Salta, was named to replace Avalos. He assumed his new post this morning on his arrival by plane.

The war ministry said that all reserve sub-lieutenants would be dismissed by Monday. Most of them are university students, and university students led the protests which preceded the resignation of Peron as vice-president, war minister and labor secretary.

Peron, on his return from Patagonia, intends to start in earnest a campaign for the presidency.

Peronists are now fully restored in government posts, notably the war ministry, from which they were dismissed after Peron's resignation and brief "protective" detention.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19 (UP).—

ONA 4 BUENOS AIRES NATIONALISTS COPYRIGHT, 1945, OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY
 MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, NOV. 7 (ONA)--COL. JUAN D. PERON, STRONG-MAN
 OF ARGENTINA AND PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT IN THE ELECTIONS SET FOR APRIL,
 CONFERRED IN BUENOS AIRES THIS WEEK WITH LEADERS OF THE ALIANZA JUVENTUD
NACIONALISTA AND OTHER NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS TO ORGANIZE THEM IN HIS
 SUPPORT, IT WAS RELIABLY LEARNED HERE TODAY.

THE ALIANZA JUVENTUD NACIONALISTA HAS RECENTLY RETURNED AS A FERVENT
 SUPPORTER OF PERON AFTER A PERIOD IN WHICH ITS MEMBERS SHIFTED TO THE
 ANTI-PERON CAMP BECAUSE OF ARGENTINA'S DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH THE AXIS.

THE CONFERENCE IS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE HOUSE OF NOR-
 BERTO GOROSTIAGO, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE ALIANZA JUVENTUD NACIONALISTA,
 WHERE PERON MADE A TWO-HOUR SPEECH OUTLINING HIS ELECTORAL PROGRAM.

GOROSTIAGO LATER VISITED LEADERS OF THE ALIANZA STILL IN JAIL IN
 BUENOS AIRES SINCE THEIR ARREST TWO MONTHS AGO UNDER CHARGES OF ILLEGAL
 POSSESSION OF FIREARMS.

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 sistent with such channels in reporting.

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Argentina - pol.

ONA 3

BY NORAH PINES

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BUENOS AIRES, NOV. 2 (ONA)--TO STRENGTHEN HIS GROWING NEO-FASCIST MOVEMENT, COL. JUAN DE PERON HAS GONE FROM THE BARRACKS TO THE FACTORIES FOR HIS POLITICAL SUPPORT IN A MOVE AWAY FROM THE USUAL PATTERN OF SOUTH AMERICAN MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS.

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WHEN THE PROMISED ELECTIONS ARE HELD NEXT APRIL, AN ESTIMATED 3,500,000 WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE. ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS NATIONAL ELECTIONS, ABOUT 25 PER CENT OF THIS TOTAL IS EXPECTED TO FALL INTO THE ABSENTEE CLASS ALTHOUGH IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF ABSENTEEISM OCCURS IN THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS OF THE NATION.

WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK, THE ESTIMATED 1,000,000 INDUSTRIAL LABOR VOTES ASSUME A DISPROPORTIONATE IMPORTANCE WHICH MAY RESULT IN THE DECISIVE FACTOR OF THE ELECTIONS.

PERON IS NOW CAMPAIGNING STRONGLY TO GAIN FURTHER SUPPORT BY PROMISES OF AGRICULTURAL REFORM AND FURTHER SALARY BENEFITS FOR THE WORKERS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE LANDOWNERS AND INDUSTRY.

THE LIKELIHOOD OF A PERON ELECTORAL VICTORY IS FURTHER ENHANCED BY THE EVER PRESENT POSSIBILITY OF FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION AT THE POLLS. NEARLY ALL KEY POSTS IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT ARE HELD BY PERON SUPPORTERS.

THE PRESENT COMPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH INCLUDES AS VICE-PRESIDENT GEN. JUAN ~~RISTARINI~~, OF KNOWN PRO-NAZI TENDENCIES, IS VIEWED WITH SUSPICION BY ALL LIBERAL ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

COL. PERON AND HIS MOVEMENT MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A LIVE POLITICAL FORCE IN ARGENTINA, ACCORDING TO POLITICAL OBSERVERS HERE, WHO BELIEVE THAT SHOULD HE GAIN THE PRESIDENCY IN THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS, THE INFLUENCE OF HIS NEO-FASCISM WILL SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE REST OF SOUTH AMERICA IN POSSIBLY IRRESISTIBLE FORM.

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THE EVENTS OF RECENT WEEKS HERE IN WHICH STRONG-ARM METHODS AND INTIMIDATIONS WERE EMPLOYED IN A PERONISTA SHOW OF STRENGTH AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL TECHNIQUES USED MAKE UNAVOIDABLE THE SUSPICION THAT FASCIST AND NAZI MASTER-HANDS FROM EUROPE ARE ADVISING AND DIRECTING THE GROWTH OF NEO-FASCISM HERE UNDER PERON.

TO MANY WHO WERE IN EUROPE DURING THE TWENTIES AND THE THIRTIES, THE RISE OF PERON IS REMINISCENT OF THE CAREERS OF MUSSOLINI AND HITLER.

PERON HAS FORMALIZED HIS NEW TECHNIQUE OF GAINING THE SUPPORT OF THE WORKERS BY RESIGNING FROM THE ARMY. ALL HIS RECENT SPEECHES PORTRAY HIMSELF AS THE DEFENDER OF THE WORKING-CLASSES AND THE CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED AND THE POOR VICTIMIZED BY THE WEALTHY GROUPS IN ARGENTINA.

IN CONSIDERING THE FUTURE ELECTIONS AND WHAT SUCCESS PERON MAY HAVE IN GAINING FURTHER SUPPORT OF THE LABOR RANKS IN ARGENTINA, THE GREAT CHANGE IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE WORKING POPULATION SHOULD BE NOTED.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF ARGENTINA NUMBERED LESS THAN 400,000 WHILE TODAY THE TOTAL IS MORE THAN 1,000,000, MOSTLY CONCENTRATED IN AND AROUND BUENOS AIRES.

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Foes of Peron Ask U. S. Help To Oust Him

Emissary Reports Opposition to Dictator- ship Has Achieved Unity

By BARNETT BILDERSEE

Dr. Alejandro M. Berraondo is an Argentine who believes his countrymen will overthrow the Peron dictatorship. The indispensable element is unity of the opposition forces, he says, and that has been achieved.

Dr. Berraondo is a Buenos Aires lawyer, a member of the Lawyers' Collegio there and general counsel to the major Argentine motor transport firms. He is in this country as official delegate of the Collegio, which roughly parallels the Lawyers Guild in the U. S. A., to acquaint lawyers in this country with the situation inside dictator-ridden Argentina.

Asked if he did not expect reprisals on his return to Argentina, Dr. Berraondo smiled and replied, "Si." He already has experienced some. On Sept. 26, the day that the state of siege was lifted temporarily, he was arrested and, along with other Argentine intellectuals, was held two days. Then the Secretary of Interior apologized, said it all was a mistake, and let them free.

Want Our Help

"We do not seek intervention," Dr. Berraondo declared at a press conference at the Lawyers Guild, 16 E. 41st St., yesterday, "but we don't want foreign public opinion deceived into giving support to a man like Peron who doesn't have the support of the Argentine people."

He amplified his statement to mean that Argentines don't relish "armed intervention," but would welcome any pressure, economic or moral, from the rest of America to restore democracy in their country.

Dr. Berraondo bases his hope for the overthrow of Peron on two factors—that Peron has few supporters against an integrated and numerically overwhelming opposition and that the Argentine people will not tolerate another electoral fraud.

Peron's Backing

Dr. Berraondo's information fits with the figure of 5 to 10 per cent given by the CIO Latin-American Affairs Committee yesterday as the extent of Peron's labor backing. According to the CIO committee, the National Federation of Argentine Workers, which Peron has turned into a personal instrument by controlling officials of major component unions, contains at most 125,000 workers, many of whom are anti-Peron.

(United Press reported from Buenos Aires that 33 delegates from independent labor unions were rebuffed when they tried to see Interior Minister Col. Bartolome Descalzo yesterday to register a protest about conditions in Argentina.)

(The delegates left a memorandum asking that the state of siege be lifted, full freedom of action for all labor unions, and that the labor department end its campaign in favor of Peron's presidential candidacy.)

(Among the important unions represented were the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, metal construction, textile and meat workers organizations, the UP report added.)

The CIO committee is fearful that Peron's skilful propaganda, playing on a feeling among Argentine workers that U. S. labor is uninterested, may win him more supporters. It is such possibility that Dr. Berraondo is here to combat.

He doubts that Peron, who has made himself a presidential candidate, can win an honestly conducted election. All social groups and classes are determined to have an honest ballot, he said. Dr. Berraondo said he doubts that Peron can count on full Army support.

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Peron's Backing

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Peron Seized, Entire Cabinet Forced to Quit

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Resignation of the entire Argentine cabinet and the arrest of Col. Juan Peron, former vice-president and "strong man," was announced by the War Ministry today.

Confirmation of the dramatic climax to political events in the capital during the past month came as Army and Navy officers met, and the new naval minister, Verengo Lima, made the announcement.

Only one member of the old cabinet was reinstated by President Edelmiro Farrell. He was Gen. Edouardo Avalos, Minister of War.

Farrell's regime set next Apr. 7 as the presidential election date in a decree issued shortly after the military group demanded Peron's detention and resignation of the entire Farrell cabinet.

All Buenos Aires morning newspapers except La Nacion and La Prensa refused to go to press today as a protest against closing one morning newspaper and three evening newspapers yesterday, although the government announced the ban on the four publications had been lifted.

Fall of the Farrell cabinet topped a series of crises in Argentina which began on Sept. 19 with a "liberty march" of 500,000 Argentinians in Buenos Aires demanding "an end of dictatorship." On Sept. 25, former President Gen. Arturo Rawson was arrested on charges of attempted rebellion, and the following day a state of siege was declared and many leading citizens, including several editors, were arrested.

On Oct. 5 police stormed and seized universities where students were on strike protesting the arrest of professors, and four days later came the announcement of Peron's resignation after an ultimatum from military leaders.

Gen. Avalos succeeded Peron as war minister on Oct. 10, and yesterday's new ultimatum from the Army and Navy resulted in the resignation of the rest of the cabinet.

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THE STARS & STRIPES
London Edition
Oct. 13, 1945

52 NOV 28 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

3 SIDES FIGHT IN ARGENTINA FOR POWER

From ARTHUR WEBB WASHINGTON, Wednesday

ARGENTINA faces a general strike tomorrow with the political crisis still far from settled, although new military dictators have formed a Cabinet.

Three sections are now fighting for power. The first is the Dictators' Cabinet, headed by General Avalos and Admiral Lima, who overthrew Colonel Peron.

The second is led by Peron, who is still under detention, but is ready to replace Admiral Farrell as President. Labour leaders he appointed have called a strike at midnight to get him back into power.

The third section is formed by the democratic leaders, who refuse to take part in the strike or to enter any Government backed by the Army junta.

The military are still in control of the country and unwilling to hand over the Government to the Supreme Court until the elections, fixed for next April.

Many Labour leaders, not under Peron's influence, are denouncing the strike, which they say is being called by Peron's stooges.

Tonight Buenos Aires is in uproar and the police have been using tear gas on crowds which demanded Peron's release.

DAILY HERALD
London, England
Oct. 18, 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

Peron freed by mob coup

Avalos gives in

MONTEVIDEO,
Wednesday.—Colonel
Juan Peron, deposed
and jailed for a week,
is again the strong man
of the Argentine,
according to reports
from across the
frontier tonight.

With a mob of 20,000
people stoning Government
House and trying to break in
the doors of the Navy

Minister General Avalos—
"strong man" for seven days
—is said to have quit.

All day crowds shouting for
Peron have been marching into
Buenos Aires, storming police
stations, and closing factories.
In many places the police did
not try to interfere.

The mob swarmed round the
War Office and forced Avalos to
give permission for a deputation
to see Peron, held in a military
hospital.

Avalos had to sign the permit on
the balcony of the building, in view
of the howling crowd.

After the deputation had gone
the crowd still grew. "Free Peron,"
was the constant cry. "We want
Peron." "Let Peron speak." Then
attacks on Government buildings
began.

Avalos was forced to send a
message of his own to Peron—to
come and speak to the mob, and
calm them.

Back came the answer: "You
made me a prisoner in this
hospital. A prisoner I stay until
you get out of the Government."

Met by President

At last Avalos decided he had
better quit.

This evening Peron left hospital.
He was met by President Farrell,
who has remained in office despite
the temporary eclipse of Peron,
who is the prop of his régime.

A huge, cheering crowd greeted
them outside Government House.
They went in to a conference.

Peron's release has been one of
the best-organised coups ever staged
in the Argentine, land of coups. In
support of the mobs who roamed
all over the capital there were
strikes in all the main public ser-
vices.

Men with guns made sure that
no one was unwilling to strike and
that even the shops were closed.

Similar outbreaks took place in
five main provincial cities.

Now it is expected that Peron
will take up the jobs of Vice-
President, War Minister and dic-
tator of the country from which
Avalos ejected him by a mili-
tary rising last week.—Reuter, A.P.

DAILY EXPRESS
London, England
October 18, 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

Col. Peron Sent To Island Exile

COLONEL JUAN PERON, former "strong man" of Argentina, who was placed under arrest shortly after he resigned from the Government, has been taken by the Argentine Navy to Martin Garcia Island, in the River Plate, about 20 miles north of Buenos Aires, says Reuter.

He was taken to the island in the warship Independencia. With this move the Navy appears to have won the first round in the political struggle following last week's resignation of the entire Cabinet.

The Navy was reported in Montevideo to have refused to release not only Colonel Peron but also Velazco, the former chief of police.

DAILY SKETCH
London, England
Oct. 15, 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

Argentina's Cabinet falls and Peron is arrested

BUENOS AYRES, Friday.
THE entire Argentine Cabinet has resigned; Col. Peron, "strong man" of Argentina, has been arrested and is detained aboard a minesweeper.

This was officially announced here today, three days after the fall of Peron.

The mass resignation was announced at the Ministry of War, where it was stated that the War Minister, Gen. Eduardo Avalos, was the only member of the previous Cabinet returned to his post by the President, Gen. Farrell.

Shots fired

Gen. Avalos, who until three days ago was commander of the Campo de Mayo garrison, is said to be the leader of the faction which "forced" the downfall of Peron.

Verengo Lima, former Chief of Naval Operations, is the new Naval Minister. He announced the arrest of Peron from the balcony of the Army Club, in the Plaza de San Martin.

Later, crowds shouting outside the club clashed with the police, and shots were fired. One report said ten people were killed.

President Farrell has summoned a number of leading civilians and is reported to be forming a civil Ministry. But other reports state that he himself has resigned and that the authority of the Government has been turned over to the Supreme Court pending the elections.

All meetings in public places in the Argentine are banned.

NEWS CHRONICLE
London, England
Oct. 13, 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

ARGENTINE RIOT AFTER GOVT. QUIT

HEAVY shooting broke out between the police and a crowd demonstrating before the Argentine Army Club in Buenos Aires last night.

Inside the Club discussions were going on at the time on the political impasse which arose over the resignation of President Farrell's Government earlier in the day.

Colonel Juan Peron, who was Vice-President and War Minister until his resignation on Tuesday, has been arrested and is now detained on board a minesweeper.

The resignations were announced by General Farrell and also by Admiral Vernengo Lima, who added that civilian and military leaders would be invited to form a Government with General Farrell, but groups of people parading Buenos Aires later called for Farrell's resignation.

Although it was an ultimatum from Army and Navy officers that brought down the Government, it is believed, says Reuter, that an influential military clique wants General Farrell to remain President.

DAILY SKETCH
London, England
Oct. 13, 1945

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

Argentine Army Forces Crisis

ARGENTINE Army officers yesterday presented President Farrell with an ultimatum. "Hand over the Government to the Supreme Court, or we march," it said. General Avalos, who commanded at Campo de Mayo, the Argentine Aldershot, until his appointment as War Minister, offered the leaders some concessions, but they refused.

All the civilian members of the Government later resigned as a result of the crisis brought about by the ultimatum.

They are Dr. Hortensio Quijano, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Antonio Benitez, Education, Dr. A. Amille, Finance, and Dr. Juan Cooke, Foreign Affairs.

Colonel Mittelbach, appointed Acting Chief of Police of Buenos Aires on Wednesday night, is also reported to have resigned.

Eva Built Him Up

From Arthur Webb

WASHINGTON, Thursday.

BEHIND the attempt of Argentina's "strong man," Colonel Juan Peron, to step back into the picture stands "Little Eva."

For nearly two years Evita Duarte, a petite, ambitious, glamorous actress and radio artist, has been the brains of his Gestapo.

She sang his praises over the air, supervised the writing of his speeches, staged his public appearances.

As she had the power to withhold films, Argentine producers starred her in their pictures. She then imposed restrictions on those imported from America.

She rose from obscurity to become the most powerful woman in the land.

She Did It

There is every evidence that President Farrell was content to let Peron run the country. At first Peron did so from the Labour Ministry, but as Little Eva built him up into a popular figure he took over the War Ministry, then the Vice-Presidency.

Then he suddenly declared his intention of standing for President. That caused an outcry.

The situation was becoming grave when Peron's fellow Army officers moved in. They held a midnight meeting. Peron's resignation followed.

Stage Managed

But the militarists are still in control. Peron's place in the War Ministry has been taken by poker-faced General Avalos.

All along he had been in the Cabinet, with a watching brief for the cabal of officers that put Peron in power. It is even suspected that the whole affair was dramatically stage-managed to boost Peron's candidature.

It is significant that Peron was allowed to appear on Wednesday night in a Little Eva show staged on the steps of the Ministry of Labour, to make a theatrical promise to "devote the rest of his life to the cause of the working man."

This will cause cynical laughter among scores of Labour leaders now in concentration camps.

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE
AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON, ENGLAND

DAILY HERALD
London, England
Oct. 12, 1945

FILE

*Chavez
O'Neil
Baker*

Peron Steps Up Terror To Block Argentine Revolt

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9.—The Argentine regime was reported by the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) this week to have unleashed a reign of terror, with hundreds of new arrests and searches, in the fear that rebellion will break out coincident with the defeat of the Nazis in Europe.

Argentine strong man, Col. Juan D. Peron, has reportedly expressed the fear that "Communists" will turn mass demonstrations, when Berlin falls, into protests against the government, to be followed by armed revolt.

The report added that democratic opposition groups in Argentina this week formed an all-inclusive alliance.

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This is a clipping from
page 8 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 2-10-45
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.

FILE

Friend of Democracy, Declares Peron, Argentine Leader

Buenos Aires, Dec. 26 (AP).—Col. Juan Peron, vice president, war minister and strong man in the Argentine military government, declared today that he was friendly to democratic nations, an admirer of the democratic form of government and decidedly not a Nazi or a sympathizer with the Nazis.

In a detailed appraisal of Argentine political institutions, Peron told a group of visiting Chilean journalists that Argentine army men now in the government were sworn to uphold the nation's constitution, which is patterned after the Constitution of the United States, and provides for a representative republican form of government.

Thus by implication the man who seems called upon to run next year as one of the candidates in an expected presidential election espoused democracy as the only regime that can flower and be strong in Argentina.

One of the group of 12 visiting journalists asked Peron to sign an

explanation in his own handwriting as to why the regime he symbolizes is not Nazi.

"To be sure," Colonel Peron replied quickly. "If you call around tomorrow I shall have it for you."

Another Chilean asked if it was true that many thousands were imprisoned for political reasons in Argentina.

"Of course not," Colonel Peron said. "The number is hardly a thousand."

He added that Argentina does not have concentration camps, but just jails, like some in Chile.

One of the visitors pressed for definition of the government's policy toward political prisoners.

"Our mission here would end in failure if you were to refuse our request to release those thousand men," he said.

The colonel's reply came without an instant's hesitation:

"Of course, but I think you should address your request to the minister of the interior. You could see him tomorrow without fail. However, I should warn you that we already have begun the task of setting these men free."

In reply to another question, Colonel Peron said:

"It is true that I am against the communists, but not because they are communists. I am against those communists who disturb

public order, as I also am against righters who do the same. Enemies of public order are enemies of government."

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
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Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

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63 FEB 17 1945

Clipping from the
WASHINGTON POST, 12-27-44
page 7.

Argentina - Pol.

Argentine GOU Leader Admits Plans to Control 'Free' Election

By RODOLFO GHIOLDI

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MONTÉVIDEO, Dec. 26.—The chieftains of the Argentine Colonels' Lodge (GOU) plan to maintain power by means of an apparent return to constitutionality in the Bolivian manner.

Vice President Col. Juan Peron, GOU strong man, himself exposed this plot at a recent dinner to which his friend, the big businessman, Herlitzka, had invited certain democratic figures.

Peron there declared that, having 3,900 officers and 100,000 armed men at his command, he would become President no matter what happens at the so-called "free elections" the GOU has announced for the near future.

Even though Peron has by his own confession thus revealed that the GOU has no intention really of restoring freedom of political activity, his political maneuvers tend to divide the democratic opposition.

The Radicals, Argentina's largest party, which to this day have expressed no opinion on the GOU coup of June, 1943, are especially vulnerable.

In agreement with the War Ministry, a "Radical-Fascist" organization has been formed. It has established a "Club Argentino" and edits a weekly, Visperas.

Object of this elaborate set-up is to neutralize any action the

Radical Party may take, and draw toward the government the most vacillating members of that party.

SELF-ISOLATED RADICALS

Two Radical Party leaders recently got together to forbid participation of the party in any united front declarations, reiterating their opposition to united underground action.

One of these is Oddone, representing the collaborationist Radicals who are counting on the recent statute regarding political parties (with charters to be examined supposedly in a constitutional way, prior to elections) to secure the party's support for the GOU.

Oddone has been unable to swing the party as a whole, because its most prominent leaders—like Mosca, Laurencia, Tamborini, and many Radicals in exile—are against fascism. However, Mosca joined Oddone in forbidding joint action with other anti-fascist forces.

Collaborationist tendencies were greatly weakened by Peron's admission at the Herlitzka dinner that the present government intends to

hold on to power no matter how elections go.

Peron's words were publicized in Buenos Aires and shattered illusions held by many democrats. They now understand that the GOU is simply trying to repeat the Bolivian maneuver, obtain international recognition and perpetuate itself in power by means of controlled elections.

Today, as yesterday, the answer to the Argentine problem resides in democratic, civil and military unity.

This is a clipping from page 8 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 12-27-44
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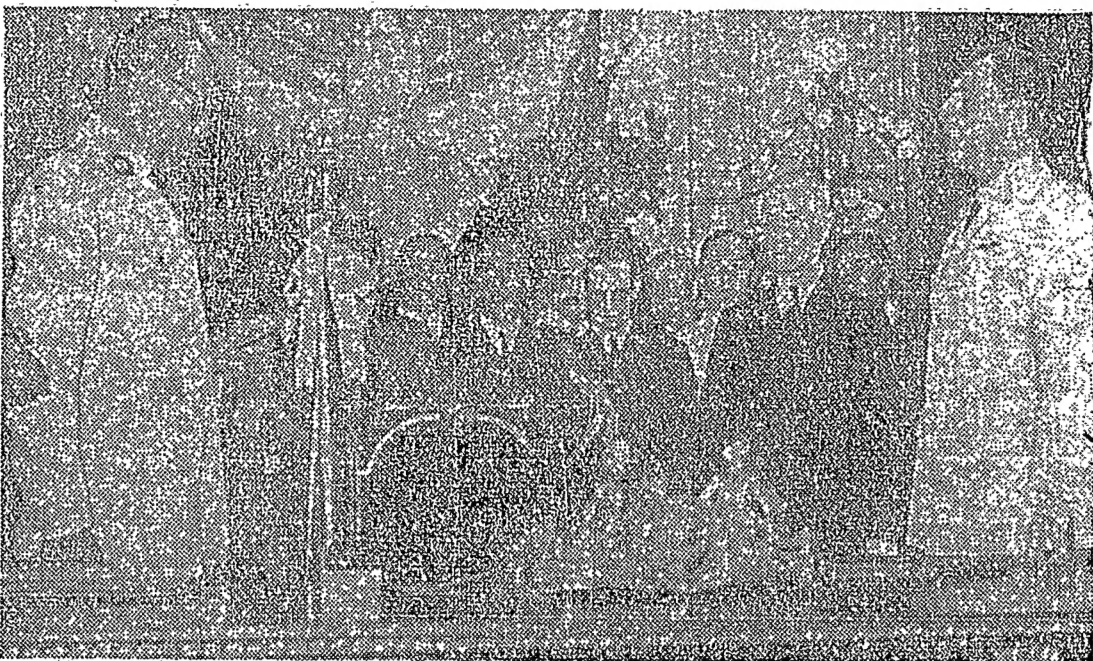
EX-60

Takes Advantage of Impasse With Washington
Peron Not Averse to Posing as a Friend to United States
If It Furthers His Ambition to Succeed President Farrell

Col. Juan D. Peron, long ago reported by Santiago, Chile, diplomats as the probable successor to President Edelmiro J. Farrell these same men were right earlier when they predicted he would be named vice president, now has been cited by certain diplomatic envoys as "so unscrupulous in his ambition to become President that he is willing to do anything to achieve that post—from shooting his way into Government House posing as Argentina's most ardent sympathizer with the United States and the other democracies."

He is reported as taking advantage of the diplomatic impasse between Washington and Buenos Aires to assume the latter role. Peron, as one of the organizers and prominent leaders of the so-called "Colonels' lodge," known as Grupo Oficiales Unificados, is credited by diplomats in Buenos Aires with having successfully led this group of young officers against the opposition of generals in every political crisis that has occurred since the revolt which overthrew President Ramon Castillo in June, 1943.

Diplomatic dispatches from Buenos Aires last February reported that Peron had forced the resignation of President Pedro P. Ramirez and his Foreign Minister, General Alberto Gilbert, after they had defied Peron and Gou by breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis January 26. Peron and the colonels put Farrell into the presidency but left the vice presidency vacant. Now, it is reported, Farrell, grateful to Peron for having made possible for him to go down in



PRESIDENT FARRELL SWEARS IN COL. JUAN D. PERON (RIGHT) AS WAR MINISTER. reports hint a deal between grateful executive and man who'd be his successor

history as President of his own country, is willing to cooperate in Peron's personal program. Peron is described by Buenos Aires diplomats as one of the cleverest men in public life in South America. Dispatches they sent to colleagues here reported that he is extremely popular, and has unusual organizing ability, great energy and enormous vanity. This vanity, they report, has caused him repeatedly to overreach himself in his publicity hunting, and has brought him serious rebuffs both from the government and the

public. After each rebuff he lies low for a few weeks, then bounces back into popular favor. Some well-informed diplomats in Argentina find a close parallel in the career of Juan Peron and that of clever, vain and popular Hermann Goering in Germany, and express the belief that Peron will become equally dangerous. Their dispatches describe Peron as a sharp-witted opportunist, ready to change horses in mid-stream provided any new mount can get him farther in his march toward the presidency.

Peron is said to be, first of all, an ultra-Argentine Fascist-nationalist, believing until recently in a self-sufficient Argentina without commitments with any foreign power, least of all the United States. He was reported to be among the strongest admirers of the Nazis. Now that the Nazis appear to be losing the war, Peron is reported ready to become champion of the cause of the United Nations in Argentina, provided that London and Washington extend him diplomatic recognition.

- Mr. Tolson
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- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
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- Mr. Ladd
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- Mr. Rosen
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Miss Gandy

File in Peron's file

Colonel Peron Plans Coup In Argentina

By John W. White
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune, Inc.
Santiago, Chile, Aug. 16 (Delayed).—Col. Juan D. Peron, vice president of Argentina, plans to replace Edelmiro J. Farrell as president in the next few weeks, then resign from the army, call a general election and have himself elected civilian president for a constitutional six-year term.

Well-informed members of the diplomatic corps in Buenos Aires reported Peron's plans to colleagues here and described it as the most clever political move.

To Be Radical Candidate
Prominent diplomats here say Washington will have to recognize Peron if he is so elected, regardless of his internal and international policies. It is taken for granted that Peron will be elected

by an overwhelming majority. Peron has very cleverly decided to run as a candidate of the Radical Party, which has been out of power since the revolution of September, 1939, which overthrew President Hipolito Yrigoyen. The Radical Party is the middle-class party under which Argentina experienced the only Democratic government in its history for 14 years from 1916 to 1930.

Its leaders are so eager to return to power that it is reported they have decided to give Peron their enthusiastic support.

Army Two Factions
The Army is reportedly split about fifty-fifty between Democrats and Fascists, with the latter having the advantage of occupying all important posts. It has been reported in recent weeks, however, that Peron, at loggerheads with Nazi minded generals, is scheming to sell them out and set up a Democratic regime which can win Washington's favor.

Peron is said to have a personal

grudge against the pro-Nazi generals who, because they were reportedly jealous of Peron's rapid rise to power, have refused to let him be promoted to the rank of general, he being the only member of the original "colonels' lodge" who has not been promoted to general since the military government came into power.

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